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What to Do in Bosnia: 2 Perspectives Collide

By John Darnton

LONDON — The differences between the United States and Europe over what to do about the fighting in Bosnia and other parts of the former Yugoslavia are grounded in a different view of the conflict.



A Serbian woman and granddaughter after fleeing a Croatian attack Wednesday. UN shipments to Bosnia were cut back. Page 2.

NEWS ANALYSIS

peace plan brokered by the United Nations, also have a different sense about the nature of the conflict. Privately, they see it as a tribal war involving three groups — Serbs, Croats and Muslims.

Pound Hits Record Low, Krone Also Under Fire

By Erik Ipsen

LONDON — The pound tumbled to a record low against the Deutsche mark on Wednesday as the British government was forced to insist yet again that it had not abandoned its currency, and as the markets threatened anew to wreak havoc with the economic plans of Europe's governments.

Outlook Dim For Europe's Economies, EC Predicts

Lagging Growth in '93 And '94 Could Delay Merger of Currencies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Community's ambitious timetable for the creation of a single currency looked increasingly overoptimistic on Wednesday as the EC Commission forecast slowing economic growth this year and only limited recovery in 1994.

A Ravaged Somali Town Turns the Tables on Death

By Keith B. Richburg

BAIDOA, Somalia — For this town that has come to symbolize Somalia's suffering and death, the best news is that there is almost no work left for grave diggers.

the city's streets, terrorizing local residents and extorting money from relief agencies — are all gone. There are still random incidents of crime, but compared with the chaos and looting of six weeks ago, when some relief agencies were barricaded behind sandbags in their compounds, Baidoa is a different place.

An Inflationary Spiral Would Jeopardize British Gains From Devaluation, Page 11.

analysis noted that such defenses have now failed five governments in as many months.

British economists, meanwhile, said there were few clues, not only about what the government's economic policy is, but also about whether it is Chancellor of the Exchequer Norman Lamont or John Major, the more pro-growth prime minister, who is running it.

The pound was quoted at 2,358 DM on Wednesday, down from 2,370 on Tuesday, while it stood at \$1,435, compared with \$1,443 a day before.

It has already hit levels we did not foresee for another three to six months," he said. With the pound at \$1.20, that would mark a decline of nearly 40 percent against the resurgent dollar from highs hit only last year.

For Britain, which best a hasty retreat from the exchange-rate mechanism in September and has been cutting interest rates and trying to revive its moribund economy ever since, the currency markets have been relatively forgiving until recently.

In the autumn, the British Treasury had carefully sketched a new policy framework in

commissioner for economic and financial affairs, warned that the poor growth prospects were undermining the credibility of the Community's drive to merge its economies by the end of the century.

"If there is no growth there could be some doubts about the convergence program," he said. He also said that it was vital for Britain and Denmark to ratify the Maastricht treaty, which is centered around the plan for economic and monetary union.

Mr. Christophersen said Britain should keep sterling out of Europe's exchange-rate mechanism until it was sure the currency was at the right level.

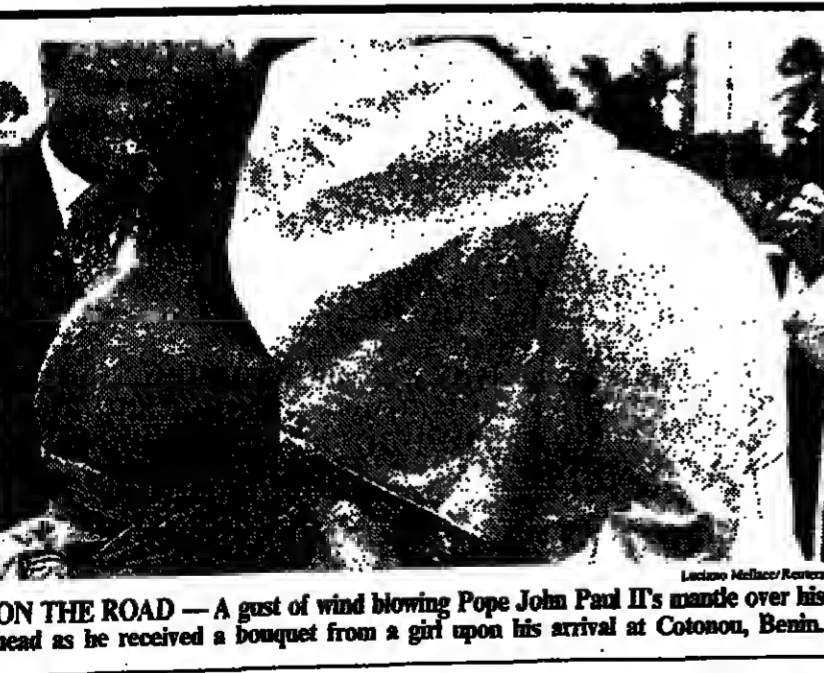
There are a lot of problems the longer it is floating," he said. "It would be much better for the EC and the exchange-rate mechanism if the pound were to come back in," he said.

Mr. Christophersen painted a grim picture of the Community's short-term economic future, predicting that average growth would take at least two years to climb back to between 2 and 3 percent, while jobless queues would lengthen until the middle of the decade.

The Maastricht treaty, signed in December 1991 and since ratified by all members of the 12-nation organization except Britain and Denmark, sets exacting targets for interest rates, inflation and budget deficits and exchange rates for countries to qualify for membership in the single-currency system.

Inflation must not average more than 1.5 percentage points above the best three states over the previous year, and long-term interest rates must not be more than 2 percentage points above the best three.

At the same time, the country's currency

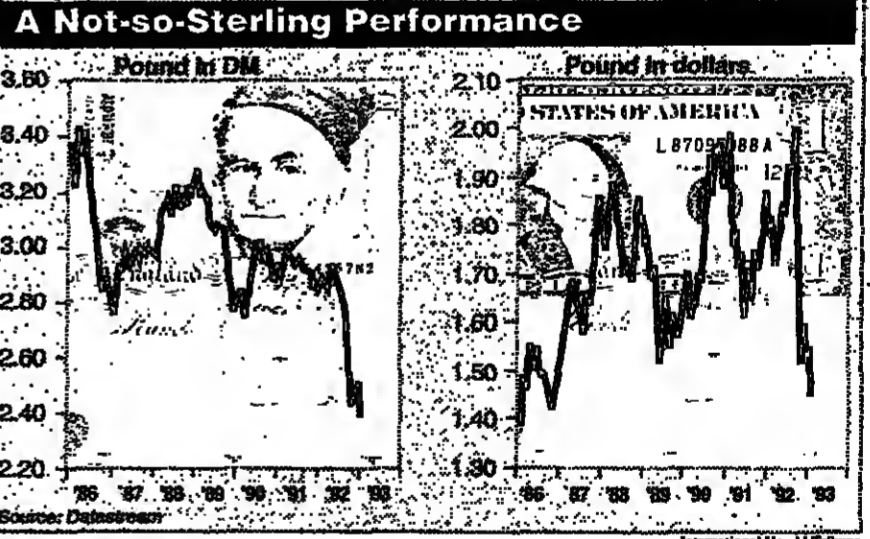


ON THE ROAD — A gust of wind blowing Pope John Paul II's mantle over his head as he received a bouquet from a girl upon his arrival at Cotonou, Benin.

Kiosk U.S. Growth Outlook Lifts Stocks

Wall Street stocks surged in heavy trading on Wednesday, as investors, growing confident about the U.S. economy, poured money into mutual funds. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 45 points, and several other indexes hit record highs.

Table with market data including Dow Jones (Up 45.12), Trib Index (Up 0.75%), and various currency rates like The Dollar (New York, West coast, previous close).



Question in Rate Dispute: Just Who Runs Germany?

By Brandon Mitchener Frankfurt — European foreign-exchange and bond traders barely had time for their first cup of coffee Wednesday before the world made its move: Chancellor Helmut Kohl would resign Thursday if the Bundesbank did not cut interest rates.

News agencies and the chancellery in Bonn quickly dismissed the rumor, but observers said it was somehow symptomatic both of financial markets' current obsession with a German rate cut and the German government's powerlessness to bring one about.

You CAN Dream Your Life Away, Heart Study Warns

BOSTON — Now it looks like even dreaming may be hazardous to your health. A study has found that the periods of sleep when dreams occur kick the body into high gear. The blood pressure climbs. And stress hormones prepare the body to run or fight.



# Lifting of Embargo On Balkans Fought

By Julia Preston  
Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Key Security Council nations have told the Clinton administration that they will not consider lifting a UN arms embargo on the former Yugoslavia, diplomats said Wednesday as the mediators in the peace talks battled to overcome U.S. and council skepticism about their plan.

Diplomats say Britain and France are two of the countries that have restated their opposition to lifting the ban on arms deliveries, which was imposed by the Security Council in 1991 on all of what was then Yugoslavia. Lifting the embargo is one of a range of options the Clinton administration is considering as it defines policy toward the Balkan war and toward the peace plan put forward by Cyrus R. Vance for the United Nations and Lord Owen for the European Community.

The Security Council nations are responding to the concerns of Mr. Vance and Lord Owen that lifting the embargo would escalate the fighting and be "catastrophic" for civilians from all three warring sides. The mediators have also argued that Bosnia's Muslims, led by President Alija Izetbegovic, are holding off from signing the Vance-Owen plan hoping that the United States will persuade the council to lift the embargo so they can return and continue fighting.

Lord Owen and members of the mediating team went tirelessly

Wednesday to briefing after briefing with Security Council members and the press, seeking to rebut criticism of their plan. At best, critics say, it would consolidate bitter ethnic and geographical divisions in Bosnia so that fighting would probably erupt again; at worst, it would reward the Serbs for gains made through forced deportations known as "ethnic cleansing."

It now appears that one of the mediators' main purposes in adjourning the talks abruptly in Geneva on Saturday and bringing them to New York was to give themselves a better position from which to argue their case.

Countering the prevailing sense that the talks are near to failing, Lord Owen and Mr. Vance say that they are on the brink of an accord and that if world powers bring their influence to bear, the parties will make the final compromises.

Mediating team diplomats said Wednesday that Russia had been encouraging the Bosnian Serbs, with whom Moscow has historical ties, to sign the agreement.

■ **Reject Plan, Bosnian Says**

Mr. Izetbegovic has appealed to President Bill Clinton to reject the accord as tantamount to endorsing the "ethnic cleansing" performed by the Serbs who have seized two-thirds of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the New York Times reported Wednesday from Sarajevo.

Mr. Izetbegovic said the United States would be promoting a "huge tragedy" if it endorsed the pact.



A Muslim cleric after a funeral Wednesday in Sarajevo. Sniper fire chased other mourners.

## WAR: 2 Different Views

(Continued from page 1)

autonomous provinces given over to the three groups, one ethnically mixed province around the capital of Sarajevo and "throughways" to connect them that could be patrolled by the UN — that it seems to invite further conflict.

According to this view, all of the groups will feel insecure and will try to link up with their ethnic counterparts in other areas.

In fact, once the contours of the map become known in Bosnia, groups started jockeying for position to maximize their holdings, and there was a new burst of fighting in central Bosnia — this time between Croats and Muslims — as both sides tried to make the "peace map" a reality.

The Europeans acknowledge the difficulties and will privately admit the chances that the Owen-Vance map could last five years are slim. But there is little alternative, they say.

"We're conscious of the flaws," said an official who plans British policy. "But we're saying it's a hideous situation, and the war is too horrible to go on any longer. There is no best in this situation — you've simply got to find a solution."

In an interview with the New York Times yesterday, Lord Owen has asserted that the Clinton administration's reluctance to support the peace initiative threatens to "scuttle the chances of ending the war."

The French view is similar. Citing support for the Vance-Owen initiative from the European Community's Council of Ministers on Tuesday, a French Foreign Ministry official said the plan was "not necessarily ideal, but it is do-able."

The U.S. position has remained ambivalently noncommittal, and without the strong support of Washington and perhaps even the threat of American intervention neither the Serbs nor the Muslims has a compelling reason to change their positions. Lord Owen made the point that as long as the Muslims thought Washington might favor allowing them to have weapons, they would have little reason to subscribe to the accord.

A major factor in the difference in positions between Washington on the one hand and London and Paris on the other is that both Britain and France have sent troops to Bosnia and the region — about 2,700 British and 4,300 French. Both forces have taken their first losses and worried about public opinion. Britain and France have each dispatched an aircraft carrier to the Adriatic.

"They are feeling exposed and vulnerable, both militarily and politically," said an American diplomat. "Nothing concentrates the mind like having some troops on the ground."

As a result, when the Clinton administration began hinting at a tougher line toward the Serbs, London and Paris worried that their soldiers might become targets for retaliation. They have argued behind the scenes against such actions as sending in planes to enforce a no-flight zone in Bosnia, where Serbian helicopters occasionally transport troops, or military strikes against Serbian artillery surrounding Sarajevo.

Among major powers, only Germany, whose constitution does not permit German troops to venture outside of NATO countries, has looked favorably upon another option being considered by the Clinton administration — easing the ban on arms shipments to the Muslims so that they would at least have a fighting chance.

The plight of the besieged Muslims is becoming a major issue among such U.S. allies as Turkey, and Arab states are concerned that the issue may play into the hands of fundamentalist groups.

On the other hand, if the Owen-Vance plan is agreed upon by the warring factions and adopted, then the European troops in Bosnia will switch from their humanitarian mission of accompanying convoys of food and medicine to being out-riders of UN peacekeepers. Their numbers would have to expand many times over — some estimates run as high as 100,000 — and this would undoubtedly mean that American troops would have to join in.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 3 Nations Tell Zaire Leader to Depart

BRUSSELS (AP) — The United States, France and Belgium on Wednesday told President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire that they "forcefully insist" he transfer power to his rival, Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi.

The three countries announced their stand in a joint communiqué issued by the Belgian Foreign Ministry. The ambassadors of the three nations transmitted the message to a high-level Mobutu aide Wednesday, saying a transfer of power was the only way to get Zaire out of the current quagmire.

Foreign Minister Willy Claes said Marshal Mobutu "has the blood of more than 300 people on his hands" — the people who died in rioting that began Thursday in the capital, Kinshasa. Belgium announced a meeting Thursday in Brussels with France and the United States, who also back Mr. Tshisekedi in the power struggle. Mr. Claes said he would seek the "total political and economic isolation" of Marshal Mobutu.

### Belarus Aims Missile-Payment Issue

KIEV (Reuters) — Legislators in Belarus, following the example of Ukraine, are demanding compensation from other nuclear powers for the giving up missiles that were stored there when Belarus was part of the Soviet Union.

With debate about to begin on ratifying the START-I arms-reduction agreement that the Soviet Union and the United States signed in July 1991, journalists in Minsk, the capital of Belarus, said Wednesday that the largest group in the country's parliament had said it would be "inopportune" for Belarus to "trust" ratification of the pact.

### UN Pulls Staff Out of 2 Afghan Areas

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — The United Nations pulled its international staff out of eastern and southern Afghanistan on Wednesday, saying the government, besieged by rebel factions, could no longer guarantee their safety.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees ordered the evacuation after unknown gunmen shot and killed four UN employees Monday, according to Hugh Hudson, a spokesman for the commissioner's office. No one took responsibility for the attack, in which gunmen attacked a UN convoy about 15 kilometers outside Jalalabad, killing a Briton, a Dutchman and two Afghan drivers.

Mr. Hudson said three foreign workers in eastern Nangarhar Province — the site of the slayings — and four in southern Kandahar Province had been evacuated, suspending UN operations in those areas. The United Nations had about 20 foreign staff members in the entire country, aided by scores of locally hired workers.

### Béregovoy Confirms Dubious Loan

PARIS (AP) — Prime Minister Pierre Béregovoy's office confirmed a newspaper report Wednesday that he had received an interest-free loan of 1 million francs in 1986 from a businessman who was later indicted in an insider-trading scandal.

The prime minister's office said the businessman, Roger-Patrice Peiat, who died in 1989, was a friend and had lent the money to Mr. Béregovoy could buy an apartment in Paris. The loan, which is worth about \$180,000, met all legal requirements, and documents pertaining to it were notarized at the time, Mr. Béregovoy's office added. The loan was disclosed by Le Canard Enchaîné, a satirical weekly newspaper.

Mr. Peiat died a month after being indicted in an insider-trading case involving the purchase of an American company, Triamco, by the French conglomerate Pechiney. Investigators said Mr. Peiat made a 3 million franc profit on shares of Triamco bought four days before the Pechiney acquisition.

### Resignations Fuel Taiwan Dispute

TAIPEI (AP) — Prime Minister Hsu Fei-tsun, an old guard Nationalist Party conservative, and his cabinet resigned on Wednesday amid calls for growing democratization in Taiwan.

The moves failed to resolve a widening rift within the governing party between Taiwan-born liberals and conservatives who retreated to the island after the Nationalist defeat in mainland China in 1949.

As a result, the Nationalist Party's decision-making Central Standing Committee did not name a successor to Mr. Hsu, 63. Liberals want to see a faster pace of democracy and less concern with China. Old guard conservatives like Mr. Hsu prefer the status quo and still talk of reunification with the mainland.

### Thousands Flee Philippine Volcano

LEGAZPI, Philippines (Combined Dispatches) — Thousands of villagers fled their homes at the foot of the Mount Mayon volcano on Wednesday as scientists warned of a major new eruption after scalding ash from the crater killed 48 people.

Officials said the 48 were killed and at least 24 were missing when the crater exploded Tuesday, mixing hot ash with rain and setting off rivers of scorching mud that trapped farmers in their fields.

The officials said another eruption could occur at any time and warned people to stay at least six kilometers from the crater. (Reuters, AP)

### For the Record

Two bombs exploded in London rail systems after telephoned warnings on Wednesday. One blast, during the morning rush hour, occurred aboard a train that had been evacuated at the Kent House station in south London, transport police said. A second explosion took place in a South Kensington Underground station after it had been cleared. There were no injuries, and no one immediately took responsibility for the attacks. (AP)

Algeria appointed a new foreign minister Wednesday, Redha Malek, a former ambassador to Paris and Washington and a friend of the U.S. hostilities in held Tehran, is to replace Lakhdar Brahimi, a widely respected figure in the Arab world. (Reuters)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

Snow and freezing temperatures gripped much of the Middle East on Wednesday, closing roads in many countries. Snow fell heavily on the hills of the Holy Land for the second day. Most roads were closed on the Golan Heights, and 30 centimeters (11.5 inches) of snow blanketed the Galilee town of Safed. Road conditions were hazardous across the West Bank. Heavy rains lashed the Negev. The Gaza Strip received 4.3 centimeters of rain in the previous 24 hours. Flooding many roads. (AP)

Belgrade trolley drivers joined a transport strike Wednesday that brought traffic in the Yugoslav capital to the verge of collapse on its second day. In freezing weather, thousands of people waited in vain at bus stops, as about 5,000 transport workers demanded doubling of their wages, which average the equivalent \$50 a month. (AP)

Voters in the Kansas City area approved plans to offer riverboat gambling on the Missouri River. (AP)

The Leaning Tower of Pisa, closed to the public in January 1990, could reopen in early 1994 after four years of restoration work to keep it from collapsing, the project's leader said on Wednesday. (Reuters)

## Bosnian War-Crime Suspect Can't Go Far From the UN

WASHINGTON — The Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, who the United States says may be guilty of war crimes, will be allowed to move only within a 10-block radius of United Nations headquarters during his stay in New York, the State Department said Wednesday.

Mr. Karadzic was on his way to the United Nations to take part in negotiations on a peace treaty for Bosnia-Herzegovina.

"For purposes of security we've asked the Immigration and Naturalization Service to place further restriction on Mr. Karadzic's travel in the United States," said the State Department spokesman, Richard A. Boucher.

"We expect that his travel will be restricted to direct transit to and from UN headquarters and to movement within a 10-block radius of UN headquarters," Mr. Boucher said.

## UN Slows Aid to Bosnia After Mortar Hits Convoy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — United Nations officials cut back on shipments of food and fuel to Bosnia cities Wednesday after three attacks on a convoy killed one worker and wounded another.

The announcement came as fighting continued among Bosnia's Muslims, Croats and Serbs. In southern Croatia, rebel Serbs reportedly renewed attacks on Croatian troops in an intensifying fight over the Serb-controlled Krajina area.

A spokesman for UN aid operations, Larry Hollingworth, said UN convoys had been ordered to stay away from the main road linking besieged Sarajevo with Mostar to the southwest.

He said convoys would take time-consuming alternative routes to Sarajevo until UN officials got assurances of safety and an explanation for the attacks on the convoy Tuesday.

A local translator was killed, and a Danish convoy leader suffered severe wounds when a mortar hit the 15-truck UN convoy north of Mostar.

The changes in convoy operations mean that shipments to Sarajevo will consist of trucks with only light loads traveling circuitous roads. The capital already is getting less than its minimum need of 270 tons of food a day.

There were these related developments:

- The United Nations is considering at

least 16,000 peacekeepers for Bosnia if the peace proposal now under discussion is accepted by the warring factions, diplomats said at the United Nations.

An agreement is far from being signed, and enforcement plans are premature, but military officials nevertheless are contemplating deployment of the 16,000, including the 7,500 now in Bosnia, to implement any plan.

• Albania called for stronger action against Serbia and for UN troops to be sent to prevent fighting in the southern Yugoslav province of Kosovo and to keep war from spreading to Albania.

"We are for stronger action by the international community against Serbia to oblige it to sit down at the negotiating table and solve the problem," the Albanian defense minister, Safet Zhulali, said in an interview with Albanian television.

• Romania said Wednesday that it had sought UN help in enforcing an embargo against Yugoslavia, but it denied having asked for UN gunboats to patrol the Danube.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Mircea Giocana, said Romania had sent a note to the UN Security Council outlining its actions to uphold UN sanctions imposed in May because of the civil war in Bosnia. (AP, Reuters)

comment. The Federal Inspection Office for Writings Endangering Youth has banned several of Stokcraft's songs.

In Nuremberg and Erlangen in Bavaria, the police raided the homes of two members of a skinhead band called Radikahl. The two men are believed to have co-written the "Swastika Song," which glorifies the Nazi emblem and demands that Hitler be given a Nobel Prize for his actions.

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith has for the last two years been pressing Chancellor Helmut Kohl, as well as state and local government officials, to take action against rightist rock. A spokesman said the league's leaders had raised the matter when they visited Germany earlier this month.

"We are tremendously pleased by this action, especially the raid on Rock-O-Rama Records," said Irwin Sual, the director of the league's fact-finding department. "It successfully caps our persistent efforts to expose these merchants of hate. Now, they can start singing the blues. It is to the credit of the German authorities that they have moved so vigorously."

## German Police Crack Down on Far-Right Rockers

By Ferdinand Prottman  
New York Times Service

COLOGNE — The German police began a sweeping crackdown on the country's rightist music scene on Wednesday, raiding the homes, studios and record companies of producers and rock musicians suspected of fomenting racial hatred, inciting violence and glorifying Nazism.

The dawn raids were loosely coordinated by the police in nine of Germany's 16 states. About 30,000 records, cassette tapes and compact disks were seized, along with several hundred rounds of rifle ammunition and 149 pounds (6.7 kilograms) of gunpowder, according to Johannes Winkel, a spokesman for the Interior Ministry in North Rhine-Westphalia.

Although there were no arrests, the crackdown was the strongest action taken so far against rightist rock music. The German police said the music had helped set the stage for the wave of violence against foreigners that has taken 17 lives in Germany in the last year.

Until Wednesday, only a handful of right-

ist bands have been investigated, despite strong domestic and foreign criticism of the German government and local prosecutors. Prosecuting attorneys have insisted that little could be done to stop the music, because the bands carefully write lyrics that convey far-right symbols and ideals but do not violate the law, and because the more odious recordings are traded under the counter.

The nation's 6,500 rightist skinheads are the primary audience, but in the last year some skinhead groups have attracted a more mainstream following. It is estimated that 50 rightist rock bands are active in Germany, playing a rough hybrid of punk rock and heavy metal music.

The focal point of action Wednesday was Bribhl, a small town near Cologne, where Rock-O-Rama Records has its headquarters. Rock-O-Rama is suspected of being the world's leading producer and distributor of rightist and neo-Nazi rock music. Most of the confiscated recordings were seized from the company's office and represented the work of 28 bands.

"The searches are part of the ongoing investigations of nine persons suspected of incitement of public disorder and fomenting xenophobia in our state," Mr. Winkel said. "The materials seized were taken as evidence. Investigations against other persons suspected of these activities are also under way."

Torsten Lemmer, the manager of the rightist band Stokcraft, confirmed that the apartment of Jörg Petrich, the group's lead singer, had been searched. Mr. Petrich lives in Andernach, on the Rhine River south of Bonn. Mr. Lemmer denied that Stokcraft was a neo-Nazi band.

"They did not find anything, and I mean anything, that incriminates us," Mr. Lemmer said. "We are not neo-Nazis; we have nothing to do with them. The band no longer plays the songs that were objected to, I don't mind the police searching. We are for law and order. But they should search the right people, not us."

A police spokesman said records and song texts were seized from Mr. Petrich's apartment. Mr. Petrich could not be reached for

series of bombings. Three hundred CRS riot policemen were called in to patrol the city after 11 bombings in the last month. Theories run from some unknown terrorist group to a new gang of extortionists to political conspirators attempting to destabilize the city, where elections are due in two months. Targets have ranged from video shops to lawyers' offices and government buildings. No one has yet been hurt.

Not so in nearby Corsica, the touristic island known in centuries past as a pirates' lair, where there were a record 40 homicides last year — eight times the level of the French mainland in per-capita terms. This year could be worse — last there were five murders in Corsica just last month.

The Belgian government has submitted a plan calling for a halving of the nation's armed forces by 1997. It proposes ending compulsory military duty at a later date.

No, it's not a fashion statement: The reflective yellow leggings and neckbands being worn by cows in the region of Dartmoor, in southwestern England, are aimed at reducing the numbers killed and injured on unfenced roads. The new garb was tried experimentally on one farm where 12 cows had died in a single year. Not one cow sporting the eye-catching new look has been killed.

## Havel Declares an Amnesty

PRAGUE — President Vaclav Havel declared an amnesty on Wednesday for those imprisoned for up to three years for crimes of negligence, one day after his inauguration as the first president of the newly independent Czech Republic.

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## EUROPEAN TOPICS

### After Killings of 3 in Spain, Calls for the Death Penalty

Calls for a return to the death penalty in Spain have been set off by the rape-murders of three teenage girls in the Valencia region. The bodies of the girls, who were kidnapped in November, were found by two beekeepers late last month, buried in a deserted mountainous area. One of them had managed to write names of the presumed assailants on a piece of paper she was buried with. One man has been captured; another is still being sought.

The national press has followed the case closely since the girls' disappearance. On the day the bodies were found, TV stations broadcast live from the town of Alcaesar, where the girls' families live.

Some 30,000 people attended the girls' funeral this weekend. King Juan Carlos I expressed his sympathy.

Spanish law provides for a maximum sentence of 30 years in prison, but in practice this is normally reduced to 10 years. Though no political party has taken up the public demands for a return to the death penalty, the penal code is now being revised, and an end to sentence reductions in cases like this one seems likely.

### Around Europe

Suicides are up 30 percent in Poland, statistics show. The police say the rise, to 5,453 last year, is largely due to the country's economic difficulties, with the average suicide being a married man aged 31 to 50.

Signs of continuing malaise in the former East bloc are also evident in Eastern Germany. Since the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, the number of marriages in the East has dropped to one-third the previous level; the number of births has fallen by half, part of a trend seen throughout the former bloc.

Andorra's parliament has unanimously approved the language of the tiny mountain country's first constitution. The new law, to be put to a public vote March 14, would define the state, on the French-Spanish border, as a "parliamentary co-principality." (The "princes" in question are the French head of state and the bishop of Urgell in Spain, nominally the country's rulers since 1806, but now with constitutionally defined powers.)

Advocates of the change say it was time to redefine Andorra, a country of 40,000, as a modern state of law with full separation of powers. The new constitution, which embraces the language of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, will bring the most fundamental change in Andorra's status since the 13th century.

Policemen in Nice are hard-pressed to explain — let alone put an end to — a recent

### Top Peacekeeper At UN Is Given Mediation Post

New York Times Service

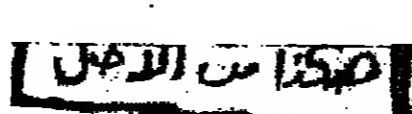
UNITED NATIONS, New York — In a move to give the United Nations a stronger role in solving disputes before they grow into armed conflicts, Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali has reassigned the top official overseeing peacekeeping missions to a post in charge of peace mediation.

The official, Undersecretary-General Mark Gouding, a former British diplomat, was appointed Tuesday to the peacekeeping post involving potential conflicts in Europe, Asia, the former Soviet Union and Latin America. He succeeds Undersecretary-General Vladimir F. Petrovsky, a former deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gouding, who has supervised peacekeeping missions for seven years and now commands about 60,000 UN troops and police in 13 missions, will be succeeded by his deputy, Kofi Annan of Ghana.

As undersecretary-general for political affairs, Mr. Gouding will focus on areas that have been scenes of conflict in recent years such as Central America, the former Yugoslavia and the former Soviet Union, the Kashmir region between India and Pakistan, and Southeast Asia.

Brian Knowlton





# FIRST 100 DAYS / WARNING TO THE WEALTHY

## POLITICAL NOTES

### On the 'Trust Me' Issue, Clinton Scores High

NEW YORK — Americans trust President Bill Clinton more now than they did during the campaign, but only 4 in 10 think he will be able to keep his inaugural promise to end "an era of deadlock and drift," a poll shows.

An Associated Press poll found that 52 percent trust Mr. Clinton to do the right thing almost always, or most of the time. In April, when Mr. Clinton's character was a big campaign issue, only 18 percent said he could be trusted most or all of the time.

The national poll of 1,002 randomly selected adults was taken Wednesday through Sunday, as Mr. Clinton and some of his party's leaders in Congress wrangled over the issue of homosexuals in the military and whether Social Security should be included in deficit cutting.

Given that atmosphere, 42 percent said Mr. Clinton would not be able to keep his promise to end the gridlock between the legislative and executive branches. Forty-one percent think he will; 4 percent expect mixed success, and the rest were not sure.

The poll, by ICR Survey Research group of Media, Pennsylvania, part of AUS Consultants, has a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points. (AP)

### A Lesbian Is Named to a Senior Housing Post

SAN FRANCISCO — Roberta Achtenberg, the San Francisco gay rights advocate named by Mr. Clinton to a top federal housing post, has made a career of speaking for "our country's have-nots and left outs."

"As a woman, I have been forced to fight for the right to control my own body," she told the Democratic National Convention last summer.

"As a mother, I have struggled for my family's economic survival and my child's future," she says. "As a lesbian and a Jew, I have had to live with fear for my physical safety and that of my peoples."

As assistant secretary for fair housing and equal opportunity in the Department of Housing and Urban Development, she would be the highest ranking openly gay official ever to serve in the executive branch. (AP)

### White House Explains Restricted Briefings

WASHINGTON — Because live broadcasts of White House news briefings were sometimes too "combative," future sessions will mostly be conducted outside the glare of television lights, Dee Dee Myers, press secretary, said Wednesday.

Her boss, George Stephanopoulos, communication director, pulled the plug on broadcast briefings Monday and again on Tuesday after about five minutes of live coverage. He said he would stick with that practice except on rare occasions.

The rule will have no effect on presidential news conferences, which the television networks nearly always broadcast live. White House briefings under Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush were seldom broadcast live.

The broadcast briefings by Mr. Stephanopoulos had given viewers a look at the president's spokesman being grilled on uncomfortable issues such as the withdrawal of Zed Baird as his candidate for attorney general and the debate over Mr. Clinton's desire to lift the ban on homosexuals in the military. (AP)

### Quote/Unquote

Peter Paris, a spokesman for the American Lung Association, on the ban on smoking at White House dinners: "We love it." (NYT)

### Away From Politics

• The overall incidence of anti-Semitism in the United States decreased in last year for the first time in six years, but incidents on college campuses continued to increase, according to a report. Despite the overall decrease, the face of anti-Semitism has changed. For the second year in a row, anti-Semitic incidents were aimed more at Jewish people than against property, according to the 14th annual audit by the Anti-Defamation League.

• The Postal Service says it is doing a better job with fewer employees and bins that it may be able to delay any increase in the price of a first-class stamp "until far into the decade." Until its reorganization late last year, postal officials maintained that the agency faced a \$2 billion deficit this year and would have to seek an immediate increase in postal rates.

• The armies of Alaskan cleanup workers who spent four summers scrubbing polluted beaches and bays after the worst oil spill in U.S. history recovered only 14 percent of the crude, a U.S. scientist said. More than three years after 11 million gallons (about 262,000 barrels) poured from the Exxon Valdez supertanker in 1989, 3 percent of the spilled oil is still on beaches, mostly in inert states.

• The 18th in a series of navigation satellites used by the military as well as civilians to pinpoint location, time and speed has been put in orbit by a U.S. Air Force rocket from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

• One in seven American children is on welfare, government figures show, after a striking increase in recipients during recent economic hard times. Government records show that nearly 13.9 million Americans, including 9.43 million children under age 18, received cash assistance in November under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program.

• A social worker dismissed from her job shot her former boss in the head in Santa Fe Springs, California, officials said. Wanda Rodgers, 43, who was dismissed a year ago, surrendered at a sheriff's station an hour after she walked into a county office and shot Thu Nguyen, 53, a deputy said. The victim was in stable condition in a hospital awaiting surgery.

• The Bureau of Land Management squandered \$2 billion in future logging revenue by failing to invest in reforestation and acquire new timber lands in Oregon over the last decade, a government official said. James R. Richards, the Interior Department's inspector general, told a congressional panel the bureau has neglected a whole range of forest development programs that would eventually help offset logging cutbacks in the Pacific Northwest. (WP, NYT, Reuters, AP)

## Clinton 'to Whom' Letter Doesn't Impress Hanoi

HANOI — An American businessman gave Vietnamese officials a letter written by Bill Clinton six weeks before his inauguration and told them that it was an overture to improving relations. Foreign Ministry sources say.

The letter, dated Dec. 9, introduces the businessman, Clyde Pettit, as "working for the eventual normalization of relations between the United States and Vietnam."

In Washington, a White House official said Mr. Clinton had not been using Mr. Pettit as a representative to Vietnam in any way.

The official said Mr. Clinton had provided the letter as a courtesy and as a general introduction. Former Senator William J. Fulbright also provided a letter of introduction.

Regarding Mr. Clinton's policy toward normalizing ties with Hanoi, the official said: "President Clinton has already stated we will only move forward when there is the fullest possible accounting of all those listed as missing."

The Pentagon lists 2,264 Americans as unaccounted for from the Vietnam War. Questions about 135 or so "discrepancy cases" are a primary obstacle to normal ties. Such cases involve U.S. servicemen believed to have been alive in Communist captivity but whose remains are unaccounted for.

The letter, on stationary titled

"State of Arkansas, Office of the Governor," was addressed "To whom it may concern." The Vietnamese sources said Mr. Pettit described it to them as an important, indirect message from Mr. Clinton.

Foreigners in Hanoi who knew of Mr. Pettit's visit in December and January said they believed he had not been sent with a mandate from Mr. Clinton. But they said Mr. Clinton must have realized the letter would have been read by Vietnamese officials.

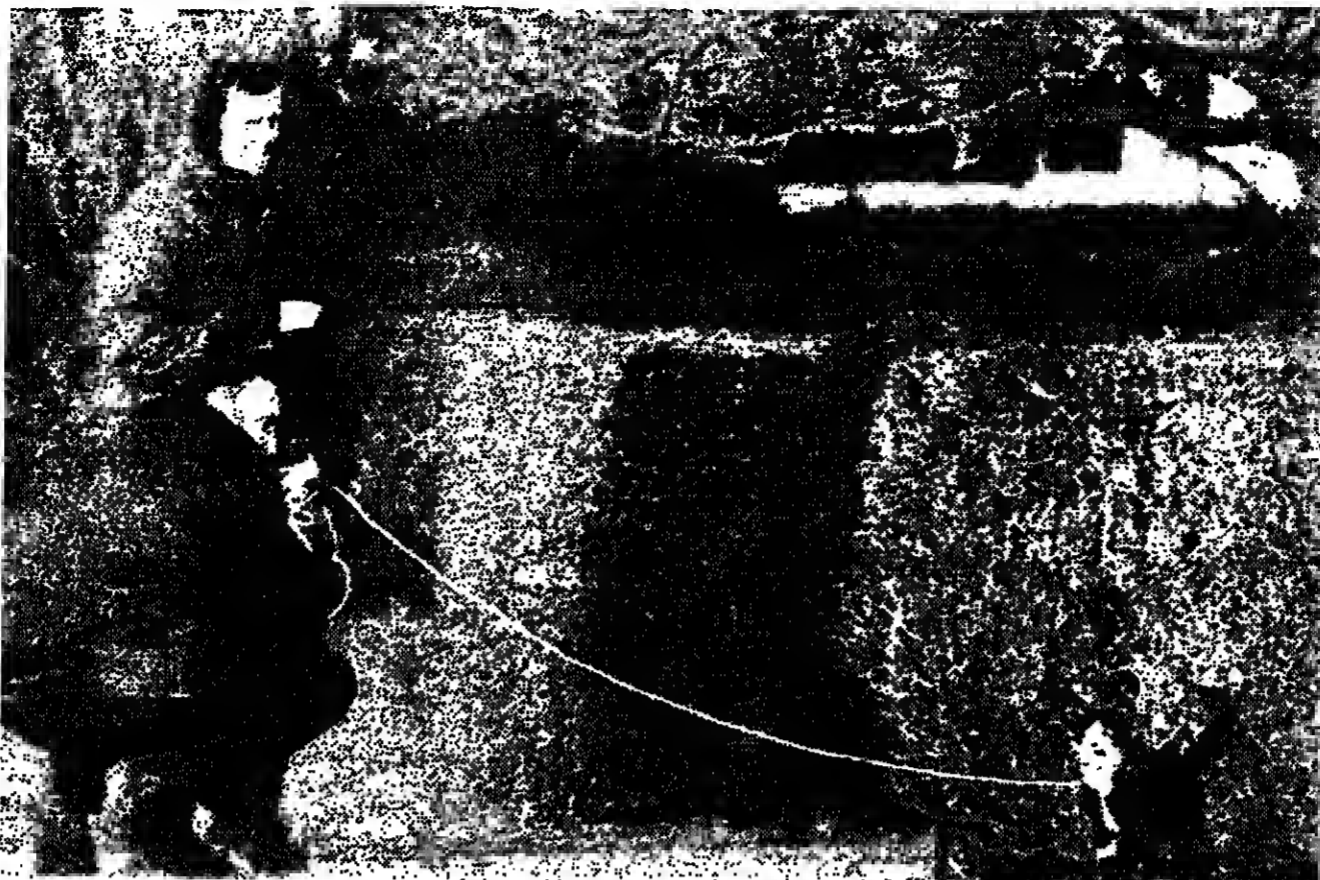
The letter introduced Mr. Pettit as one of America's earliest critics of the Vietnam War and a man who had worked for years for Mr. Fulbright, a prominent opponent of the war.

Vietnam Foreign Ministry sources said Mr. Pettit urged the Hanoi government to give him a written reply to Mr. Clinton thanking him for his message.

The Vietnamese declined, saying they could not formally acknowledge a message addressed only "to whom it may concern."

### Clinton Gives Word on Gays

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon said Wednesday that it had formally relayed to its military recruiters President Bill Clinton's orders to stop asking potential recruits about their sexual orientation.



PAWS FOR THOUGHT — Socks, the presidential cat, taking an investigative stroll around the White House grounds early Wednesday at the end of a long leash held by a White House household staff member. Also keeping an eye peeled was a policeman.

## Paying for College: A New Approach

By Mary Jordan

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A congressional mandated commission, citing "rising anxiety in America" over the cost of a college degree, called Wednesday for a radically different college-aid system and far more relief for poor and middle-income students.

In the 1980s, the cost of attending a private college or university soared by 146 percent — a higher rate than medical, home, food and car costs, the commission's report said. But at the same time, federal aid failed to keep pace or to help families with the mounting burden, now second only to the cost of a home in the average American family's budget.

Currently, the report said, student-aid programs are so confused and complicated that many families either overextend themselves with huge debts or never know if their children qualify for federal assistance. The problems, it said, have contributed to a \$3-billion-a-year government loss in defaulted student loans.

After two years of public hearings around the country, the bipartisan panel is recommending that the federal government spend an additional \$7 billion a year to help students pay for college.

Although polls show increasing public con-

cern about the rising cost of college tuition, federal budget deficits may make it difficult for the panel's recommendations to win congressional support.

But President Bill Clinton has promised to revamp the federal student aid system, and many of the panel's recommendations are in keeping with his campaign pledges.

Charged with finding a better way for the federal government to finance college costs, the commission recommends completely scrapping the current system, which is administered by the Department of Education and involves state guarantee agencies, banks and other lenders.

The proposal seeks, for the first time ever, to set a \$14,000-a-year standard for the amount of federal aid students may receive.

The amount, which could be divided among several federal grant and loan programs, is based on an average estimate of the cost of educating a student in public and private colleges and would change annually.

Now, the amount of grants and loans students receive from the government varies with the cost of tuition. The amount can also vary drastically depending on how much Congress appropriates in a given year.

Under the proposed system, all students,

regardless of family income, would have access to \$14,000 a year in federal aid. But the amount would be divided into grants, work study and loans, depending on a family's means.

Poor students, for example, would qualify for a maximum \$4,000 in grants — an increase from the current \$2,300 — and an additional \$10,000 in work study and subsidized loans.

Families earning more than \$100,000 a year would also be eligible for \$14,000 a year in unsubsidized, government-backed loans. Unlike poor or middle-income families, they would have to repay the loan interest while the student was still in school.

"This adds one heck of a lot more certainty to the system," said Robert Arwell, president of the American Council on Education, the group that represents most American colleges. "Now every student will know how much they're entitled to."

Jamie Merisotis, the executive director of the nine-member commission of political, business and educational leaders appointed by the president and Congress, said, "Right now, there is so much confusion and complexity."

He added, "If every student knows they are going to get a fixed amount of aid, we think that student will begin to shop around for colleges that they could afford."

## CIA Debate: Giving Data To Firms

By R. Jeffrey Smith

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration plans to review whether economic intelligence gathered by U.S. spy agencies should for the first time be shared with private companies or individuals, according to the CIA's director-designate, R. James Woolsey.

Mr. Woolsey, who described the issue as "the hottest current topic in intelligence policy," told a Senate confirmation hearing Tuesday that the administration's review will examine the "complexities, legal difficulties" and "foreign-policy difficulties" of passing along to private firms important commercial secrets learned in the course of the CIA's routine spy work.

After the hearing, the Senate Intelligence Committee on Wednesday unanimously approved Mr. Woolsey's nomination, clearing the way for his expected confirmation by the full Senate, perhaps as soon as Thursday.

The review of policy on the use of economic intelligence is expected to fuel debate about the CIA's potential role in helping American companies combat foreign competition. The debate began in earnest under the Bush administration, as the end of the Cold War forced the agency to re-examine its fundamental missions.

The former CIA director, Robert M. Gates, strongly opposed authorizing any sharing of commercial secrets with private companies.

But some business organizations and independent experts have since urged the government to reverse that decision, citing increased efforts by foreign intelligence organizations to obtain industrial secrets from major U.S. corporations.

Mr. Woolsey said he decided to seek the review after consulting with the national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake, and the National Economic Council director, Robert E. Rubin. But Mr. Woolsey declined to state his personal view about sharing intelligence with private concerns.

Mr. Woolsey deflected the panel's questions on several other topics, including the CIA's future budget and its efforts to bolster intelligence-gathering from human sources, explaining he needed time to conduct more study.

"I do not see my role, nor does the president, as a policy adviser," said Mr. Woolsey, an attorney who has long been active in debates on defense matters. He said, however, that he would resist disruptive cutbacks in CIA personnel.

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

Coffee: A Good Report Card
Pregnant Women Need Not Fear a Cup or Two

By Tim Hilchey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Pregnant women concerned that a morning cup of coffee may be harmful to the fetus are worry-

needlessly, researchers at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development say.

The researchers found that moderate consumption of caffeine — three or fewer eight-ounce cups of coffee a day, for example — did not increase the risk of miscarriage, retard fetal growth or reduce head circumference.

"Very few women in our study consumed more than 300 milligrams of caffeine per day, so we cannot address the safety of very high doses," said Dr. James L. Mills, a researcher at the institute in Bethesda, Maryland, who was the primary author of the study.

"What our work demonstrates is that a woman who drinks a few cups of coffee or tea, or several cans of cola a day, is not at higher risk for having a miscarriage or a growth-retarded baby," he said.

Also contributing to the report, which appears in The Journal of the American Medical Association, were Dr. Lewis B. Holmes of Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston; Dr. Jerome H. Aaronson of the Magee Women's Hospital in Pittsburgh; and Dr. Joe Leigh Simpson of the University of Tennessee at Memphis, among others.

The study, which was conducted from 1980 to 1985, involved 431 women who made up the nondiabetic control population for a larger study of the effects of diabetes on early pregnancy. Seventy-six percent of the women were enrolled before conception and the rest within 21 days after conception.

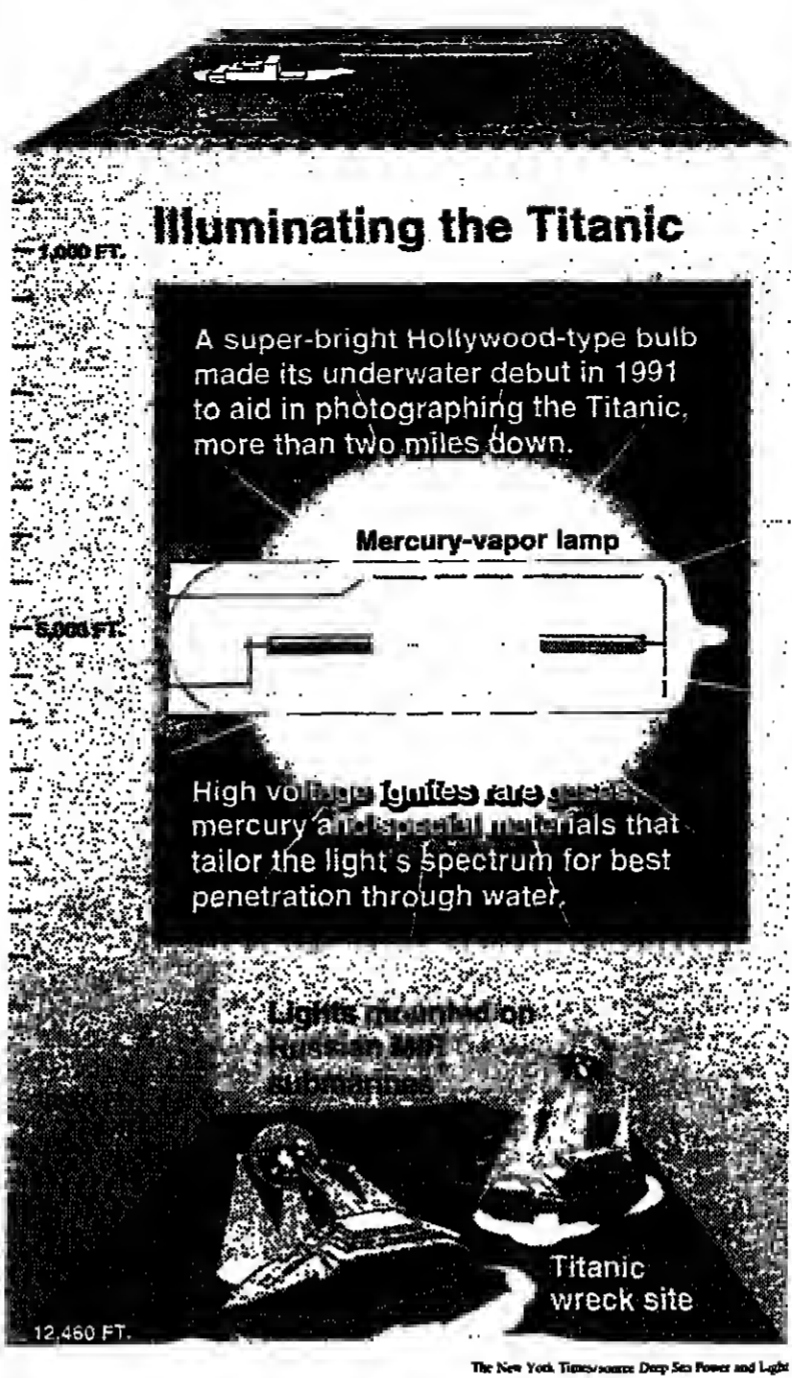
The women were monitored throughout pregnancy to determine their caffeine intake from sources like coffee, tea, cocoa, regular and diet cola drinks and drugs containing caffeine. Exposure to other risk factors like smoking was also noted.

Fetal development in the womb was assessed by using ultrasound to measure crown-rump length. Head circumference was determined after delivery.

Dr. Mills said that although the group of women who consumed more than 300 milligrams of caffeine per day had a higher incidence of babies with reduced head circumferences and low birth weights, the significance of caffeine intake disappeared when risk factors like smoking were taken into account. Heavier caffeine users were significantly older and more likely to smoke, the researchers noted.

Explaining the eight-year delay between the research and publication, Dr. Mills said that only after publishing the results of the diabetes study did the researchers begin to analyze the caffeine data.

"The studies that had been done before weren't very satisfying to me," Dr. Mills said, adding that the design of previous investigations often led to inconclusive or contradictory results.



Illuminating the Titanic

A super-bright Hollywood-type bulb made its underwater debut in 1991 to aid in photographing the Titanic, more than two miles down.

Mercury-vapor lamp

High voltage tubes are made of mercury and special materials that tailor the light's spectrum for best penetration through water.

Titanic wreck site

The New York Times sources Deep Sea Power and Light

Lights! Action! Visit the Titanic!

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The inky depths of the oceans are fast becoming transparent to all kinds of professional eyes, opening a new world of discovery as wrecks ancient and modern come to light.

Lost ships have periodically given up their secrets to the public over the decades, but only when found in shallow water. With 97 percent of the planet's oceans inaccessible, deep wrecks were beyond the reach of salvors and scientists.

Now, however, deep-diving robots and manned submersibles equipped with advanced cameras, lights and lasers are going far beneath the waves, often miles down, to illuminate and photograph a rich new landscape of mankind's past.

The rush of new photography is a spinoff of advances in undersea gear, including deep-diving robots. These devices have hauled up such booty as a ton of gold from the sidewheel steamer Central America, which sank in 1857 off the Carolinas in water a mile and a half deep.

While photographs of treasure wrecks are often taken largely as an aid to salvage, images of all kinds of sunken objects are emerging as prizes unto themselves.

Deep wrecks already photographed by the new techniques include the luxury liner Titanic, the Nazi battleship Bismarck, the 1812 warship Hamilton, a fourth-century Roman merchant vessel, a 1930s American dirigible, a German U-boat, a Douglas Doughtless bomber and 14 wrecks from the battle of Guadalcanal in World War II.

Underwater laser cameras, just entering the market, emit concentrated beams of light that can penetrate and "see" five to eight times farther through water, even cloudy water, than the usual mix of floodlights and cameras. Thus, they can deliver sharp images of objects that previously were hidden or only discernible at close range.

Preservationists applauded the photos from deep-diving robots, saying they present an

alternative to the destruction of shipwrecks by salvage and treasure hunting.

"It's a whole new frontier," said Dr. Anna Marguerite McCann, a marine archaeologist and trustee of the Archaeological Institute of America, a professional society. "The photography allows you to make judgments without destroying things."

Dr. Robert D. Ballard, finder of the Titanic and a pioneer of deep-sea photography, heartily agreed. "Technology," he said in an interview, "has opened the deep to appreciation or plunder."

Increasingly complex robots have probed the deep for years, used to their masters on surface ships by long tethers. The underwater devices have lights, television cameras, sonar-mapping systems and strong manipulator arms. So versatile are the new grippers that they can pick up a wine glass, a small coin or a ship's heavy bell.

Besides overcoming pitch darkness, frigid temperatures and crushing pressures, a camera meant to capture superior images must confront a constant "rain" of debris, mostly organic matter, falling from above, that can become a blinding hizzard when lighted by bright lights.

USING twin Russian minisubs, a Canadian-Russian-American photo team lit up the Titanic in 1991 with Hollywood-grade, super-bright lights and used side lighting techniques to limit debris backscatter.

The mercury-vapor lamps shed far more light than traditional quartz-halogen ones, illuminating large expanses of the wreck for the first time.

During the 1991 dive, they made stereo images of the Titanic that are going to be released to museums and aquariums as a three-dimensional movie. The IMAX Corp. of Toronto, which organized the expedition, is now releasing "Titanica," a feature-length movie for its huge screens.

The film is being shown in Canada to rave reviews (The Ottawa Citizen called it "eerie and awesome") and will be released to the rest of North America and Europe soon.

DNA and the Romanov Dynasty

By Carey Goldberg
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — The forensic scientist Pavel Ivanov, working with the scientist Peter Gill and his team at Britain's Home Office forensic laboratories in Aldermaston, have achieved nearly miraculous results using new and still controversial technology to identify the bones of Czar Nicholas II and his family.

The DNA fingerprinting process, pioneered in criminal cases by Dr. Gill in 1985, compares the patterns of deoxyribonucleic acid that makes up a person's unique genetic blueprint. Criminal cases normally involve matching blood or semen; Dr. Ivanov had to work with bones, which carry much less DNA than living tissue or vital fluids.

Bones believed to be those of the Romanovs, executed by Bolsheviks in 1918, were in terrible shape when they were discovered in the late 1970s. Some were so fragile that they turned to dust when touched. The skulls were so badly battered that another key test, comparing portraits of the Romanovs to the skulls by computer, could not bring conclusive results.

"Even if we managed to extract enough DNA, there was a question

of its quality," Dr. Ivanov recalled. And there was the issue of control samples: Once extracted, what could the DNA be compared to? There were no other sources for the imperial family's genetic material.

There was, however, a method of comparing that what is known as mitochondrial DNA, which should match between relatives descended from the same maternal line. Among relatives suitable for comparing was Prince Philip, the husband of Queen Elizabeth II; Philip shares a common ancestor with Czarina Alexandra.

Prince Philip consented to give a blood sample and the scientists managed to extract a minuscule quantity of workable DNA from the bones, amplify it through a process called polymerase chain reaction, and compare sections of it to analogous sections of Philip's DNA.

HIS DNA matched with four of the skeletons — consistent with those believed to be the czarina and three of her daughters. Dr. Ivanov sent a telegram to Dr. Gill, who was then away on a business trip, announcing, "Great news! Phil matches in both regions!"

The only thing holding back a full announcement is a single mismatch found when they compared the czar's bones with a relative who

shared Nicholas's maternal line four generations back. The four-generation gap increases the chances of a mismatch, and Dr. Ivanov believes the small discrepancy is the result of a mutation.

He expects further testing of other Romanov relatives to establish the mutation and clear it up this spring, particularly if he can persuade Nicholas's nephew — an elderly man now living in Toronto who has so far refused to provide a blood sample — to cooperate.

The Clinton administration
Trade disputes on the boil
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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Back to the Peace Talks

Fundamentalist Threat

Israel has now offered a compromise regarding the 396 Palestinians it expelled from Lebanon. It will allow 100 of them to return, and will shorten the expulsion of the others from the original two years to one. Confronted with widespread criticism for the tactic of summarily throwing the Palestinians out of the country, the Israelis saw that they had to make a substantial gesture. This compromise is evidently sufficient to ensure that the United States support at the United Nations, and probably to deflect the pressure there for a Security Council vote on sanctions against it. Whether it will also be sufficient to get the peace talks moving again remains to be seen—and it is the peace talks that are the goal of all the maneuvering.

Arabs' Turn to Relent

Credit the Clinton administration with its first modest Middle East success. Under pressure from Washington, Israel's government agreed on Monday to return to once 100 of the 400 Islamic militants it expelled from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in violation of international law. And it promised to return the others later this year. That concession makes further Security Council action unnecessary. Even countries unmoved by Israel's concerns about Islamic terrorism should recognize that any effort to press for the immediate return of all 400 by imposing sanctions would be excessive and counterproductive. The militants would not return before a day sooner. An already wobbly peace process would be dealt a further blow. And the United States would be obliged to cast its first Security Council veto in more than two years.

The greater challenge now is to revive the stalled peace talks. To do so, the Clinton administration will need Arab help. Now that Israel has compromised on an issue of principle, are Arab leaders willing to do the same? Predictably, the PLO has rushed to say "no." But others react more cautiously, and Egypt goes so far as to call Israel's move "a step in the right direction." Israel's concession is significant. Deportations have been a standard Israeli response to Palestinian unrest, even though they violated Geneva conventions on the treatment of civilians in occupied territories and drew repeated U.S. condemnations.

Whitman and Burke

As John, calling from a car phone on the Beltway, would tell you, a lot of this direct democracy stuff is as American as a 1-800 number. We Americans are, among other things, opinionated, outspoken and outgoing, and occasionally ornery, obstinate and obstreperous. About our government, we rarely shut up. So how can any good American possibly be against the popular upsurge of concern for the future of the republic, reflected notably in the utter breakdown of the White House phone system caused when the people lifted up their voices to speak? If Walt Whitman could call in, he would explain it to us this way: "The genius of the United States is not best or most in its executives or legislators, nor in its ambassadors or authors or colleges or churches or parlors, nor even in its newspapers or inventors... but always most in the common people." The good thing about the American people, said Mr. Whitman, was "the president's taking off his hat to them, not they to him."

Other Comment

Back to the Killing Fields?

The tragedy of Cambodia, scripted in blood by the Khmer Rouge in the 1970s and then by Vietnamese invaders in the 1980s, may be re-enacted, this time under the UN's supervision of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, UNTAC. The latest bout of jungle warfare between the Phnom Penh government and the Khmer Rouge is a direct result of UNTAC's inability to disarm the latter.

The Khmer Rouge have also refused to participate in the election slated for May. The trouble is that UNTAC is not prepared to stick its neck out too far. It does not want to get embroiled in fighting other people's wars, and if its peacekeepers are killed, it will not hesitate to pull out.

The failure is not UNTAC's alone. The UN Security Council has failed to come up with an appropriate response; it has ignored repeated requests by some UN members to change UNTAC's mandate from being peacekeepers to peace enforcers. China, a one-time weapons supplier and ideological ally of the Khmer Rouge, opposes a hard-line response against its protégé, and this has split the Security Council.

Clinton's Slow Start

If Bill Clinton truly wants his first 100 days to resemble Ronald Reagan's, he has only 90 days left to change course. Americans, not yet disappointed but starting to wonder, are surprised that the president has been concentrating on secondary issues. Mr. Clinton's campaign to end the ban on homosexuals in the military has left the public stupefied. For the vast majority of Americans, the top priority is the economy.

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Wars Multiply When Renewable Resources Dwindle

By Thomas Homer-Dixon

TORONTO — Within the next 50 years, the earth's population will probably pass 9 billion, and global economic output may quintuple. Largely as a result, renewable resources will become increasingly scarce.

The total area of rich agricultural land will shrink. Many remaining virgin forests will be lost. Overuse and pollution of aquifers, rivers and other water supplies will continue. Thinning of the ozone layer will probably worsen.

Economists and environmental experts like Robert Helbroner, Paul Ehrlich and Jessica Tuchman Mathews have warned that such scarcities could spark violent civil or international conflict, but debate has been limited by lack of carefully compiled evidence. So a project on Environmental Change and Acute Conflict has brought together a team of 30 researchers from four continents to examine case studies.

The evidence we have gathered is disturbing: Scarcities of renewable resources are already contributing to dislocations and violent conflicts in many parts of the Third World. These conflicts may foreshadow more violence in coming decades, particularly in poor countries where shortages of water, forests and fertile land are already producing terrible hardship.

The project's research showed that land scarcity in Bangladesh, produced in part by rapid population growth, has caused millions of people to migrate to India. This has led to brutal ethnic conflicts in the Indian states of Assam and Tripura. Environmental damage costs China at least 15 percent of its gross national product. This burden is getting worse, mainly because of reduced crop yields due to water, soil and air pollution, high levels of human illness from air pollution, the loss of farmland due to construction and erosion, and flooding and soil nutrient loss caused by erosion and deforestation.

As those factors combine with continued population growth, the Chinese government will be less able to manage the country's affairs. This will impede reforms and increase the chance of social disintegration. We can also expect domestic strife because huge numbers of people will move from China's ecologically devastated interior to its booming coastal zones.

In the Philippines, a persistent insurgency is given extra impetus by the desperate poverty arising from degraded forests and soils in hilly areas of the interior.

In the Middle East, severe shortages of ground water in the Jordan River basin reinforce the unequal distribution of water between Israelis and Palestinians. This hurls Palestinian farming and deepens the economic crisis for West Bank Arabs, problems that could hinder the peace talks.

In South Africa, apartheid concentrated millions of blacks in some of the country's most ecologically sensitive territories. Wide swaths of these homelands have been stripped of trees for fuel and grazed down to bare dirt. The topsoil has eroded. This contributes to migration to cities and to the rapid growth of urban squatter settlements that are rife with violence.

Expanding population, land degradation and drought in Senegal and Mauritania helped spur a violent conflict over irrigable land in the Senegal river basin, resulting in tens of thousands of refugees. Similar factors stimulated the growth of the Maoist Shining Path insurgency in the southern highlands of Peru. In Haiti, the irreversible clear-cutting of forests and loss of soil worsened the economic crisis and violent social strife, which in turn have caused an exodus of boat people.

Skeptics sometimes argue that conflict arising from scarcity has been common throughout history and is therefore not worthy of new study or initiatives. But shortages of renewable resources in the next 50 years will probably occur with a speed, complexity and magnitude unprecedented in history.

Whole countries can now be deforested in a few decades. Most of a region's topsoil can disappear in a generation. Acute depletion of the ozone layer may take only 30 years.

Moreover, unlike nonrenewables, including fossil fuels and iron ore, renewable resources are linked in highly complex systems. The overuse of water, soil or forests can lead to many unforeseen, simultaneous environmental crises. When a hillside is deforested, it disturbs the water cycle between the land and the atmosphere, while erosion produces silt that can plug irrigation works and ruin coastal fisheries.

The evidence gathered by our project suggests that future violence influenced by scarcities will not follow traditional patterns. Wars over natural resources have often been over

nonrenewable ones—such as Japan's quest for oil and minerals in China and Southeast Asia before World War II. Today, many threatened renewable resources—the atmosphere and the oceans—are held in common. This makes it unlikely that they will be the object of straightforward clashes between nations.

Also, we now understand that scarcities often produce insidious and cumulative social effects, such as large migrations and economic disruption. This can lead to ethnic strife, civil war and insurgency—subnational conflicts that usually attract little attention in the industrialized world but can seriously affect the security of rich and poor countries alike.

It is true that technological, political and economic innovations often allow societies to adapt to environmental change. But this should not distract our attention from how scarcity can set the stage for conflict.

What can be done to ease these pressures? While circumstances differ across the Third World, in general poor countries must act to control population growth, distribute land and wealth more equitably, and encourage ecologically sustainable economic growth.

Rich countries need to reduce the debt burden on poor ones and assist, through aid and shared technology, environmentally sound industrialization.

Under pressure from banks and international lending agencies to pay their external debts, poor countries often use their best land to grow export crops. This displaces many people to increasingly unmanageable cities and ecologically vulnerable areas like steep hillsides.

Ideally, land reform coupled with labor-intensive industries would boost rural incomes and help stem the population flow. Without aggressive action to address rising scarcities of renewable resources, there will be ever more conflicts. Scholars, policy analysts and governments should take heed.

The writer is co-director, along with Jeffrey Bouwell and George Rathjens, of the project on Environmental Change and Acute Conflict, a research project sponsored by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the University of Toronto. This comment was excerpted by The New York Times from their article in the February issue of Scientific American.

Turkey, Not Iran or Iraq, Is the Important Near Eastern Player

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Ask a visionary a load of question and you may well wind up confused. This happened the other day at a Washington think tank visited by Turgut Ozal, the farseeing president of Turkey.

Mr. Ozal was asked about the danger that the fundamentalist ayatollahs of Iran pose for the Gulf, Central Asia and other parts of the Islamic world. Smiling to himself, he responded with a story that puts the risk perspective on American concerns about Iran.

The story was told to Mr. Ozal by Hashemi

production and spent it lavishly. Mr. Rafsanjani first visited Turkey at about that time—bringing a transistor radio that "at least 15 Turks tried to buy," he told Mr. Ozal on a recent official visit. The Iranian's point was to underline how backward Turkey had been.

But Mr. Ozal had the last laugh. At the end of his conversation with Hashemi, he had been given a gift of the entire set of Turkish-manufactured compact disc players, video cassette recorders and television equipment," he said with satisfaction. It was a way of asking, the Turkish leader said, "Now, which country do you think is stronger" and better off?

In 1972, Iran received only \$12 billion in oil revenue to support a devastated economy. Turkey meanwhile has become under Mr. Ozal's leadership an economic success story and a regional military power.

In a typically undiplomatic assessment, he made clear that he is no admirer of the fundamentalist regime in Tehran. "The Iran regime will try to extend its control to other countries, yes. But its efforts are not very convincing."

Mr. Ozal is right on both of his main points: America and its friends should be concerned about the ayatollahs' intentions and capabilities. They are not "moderates" and they intend Western countries no good.

But America should not overreact to or overestimate Iran. The Clinton administration should not repeat the mistakes of the Bush administration by allowing policies to counter an anticipated future Iranian threat. This was a major factor in George Bush's disastrous decision to give Iraq's Saddam Hussein the benefit of every doubt until the invasion of Kuwait.

Many of the same voices that urged Mr. Bush to go easy on Saddam as a way of defeating the Iranian threat—to manipulate a supposedly minor evil against a bigger evil—are again urging that the top priority in the region must be confronting Iran. The implication that President Bill Clinton should ease the U.S. stand against Saddam as part of a redesigned Gulf policy is delivered sotto voce this time, but it is clear.

Introducing Mr. Ozal to a Carnegie Endowment meeting in Washington last week, Morton Abramowitz, a former U.S. ambassador in Ankara, disclosed that in an Oval Office meeting in January 1990 Mr. Ozal warned Mr. Bush that his most dangerous enemy was Saddam Hussein, not the Iranians, and urged him to confront rather than mollify the Iraqi dictator.

"That warning was lost in policy," Mr. Abramowitz noted with regret, as was Mr. Ozal's advice to Mr. Bush in the closing days of the Gulf War that Saddam had to be toppled from power rather than left to do more harm.

Iran is not the fulcrum of the turbulent Muslim-inhabited region between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, Turkey is, as Mr. Ozal's gentle jibe at Mr. Rafsanjani suggests.

Whether Turkey is strengthened or weakened by the enormous pressures and opportunities it confronts is one of the two or three most important geostrategic questions on the global agenda.

Whether Turkey is strengthened or weakened by the enormous pressures and opportunities it confronts is one of the two or three most important geostrategic questions on the global agenda.

Rafsanjani, Iran's president. It involves a visit by Mr. Rafsanjani, then a disident Shiite clergyman, to Turkey in the early 1970s—when the late Shah was seeking to turn Iran into the industrial equivalent of West Germany and the unchallenged military power of the Gulf.

"In the 1970s, Iran could get the most powerful American warplanes and the latest weapons for its army, while Turkey could only get F-4s and other old equipment," Mr. Ozal said. And while Turkey could not afford to import enough oil to keep its cities lit and heated, "Iran in 1974 received \$24 billion for its oil

Rabin Couldn't Get Allowance for Attenuating Circumstances

By Shai Feldman

T EL AVIV — Yitzhak Rabin is an angry man these days. The compromise that he was compelled to adopt this week regarding the some 400 Hamas deportees did not make him any happier.

Last week the Israeli prime minister lashed out at UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali, remarking that talking to him was like talking to the lion. He then attacked Yassir Arafat, saying that by traveling to Tunis to meet PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat he had become a disgrace to his party. And then at a cabinet meeting this week he was visibly irritated by his minister of justice, who refused to support the January deportation decision.

Mr. Rabin's anger reflects deep disappointment with the international reaction to the deportation. Clearly, neither he nor any of the ministers who supported the decision expected that the outcry would be so intense.

The minister of housing, Binjamin Ben-Eliezer, one of the authors of the decision, admitted this week that in his worst dreams he did not envisage that the UN Security Council might consider imposing sanctions against Israel over the issue.

By now, Mr. Rabin may have concluded that the deportation decision was a tactical error. But he sees external reactions as reflecting insensitivity to the political and strategic context in which it was made.

Mr. Rabin cannot help wondering how the decision led to the first serious discussion of UN sanctions against Israel in years. Such measures were averted even in the face of the worst excesses of the former Likud-led governments. He may also be mystified by the extent to which the aims of his move are being totally ignored.

Clearly, Israeli-Palestinian negotiations were stalled before the deportations. This resulted from division among the Palestinians and the fact that the PLO-led "nationalists" found themselves increasingly pressed by Hamas-led fundamentalists who oppose any deal with Israel. In addition, Hamas-inspired terrorism and the resulting Israeli reactions created an atmosphere un conducive to negotiation.

Mr. Rabin believed that by deporting key members of Hamas he could tilt the balance of forces among Palestinians in favor of those supporting peace. However faulty, such thinking was not entirely irrational. On more than one occasion in the last few years, Israelis have received messages from the PLO pointing out the need to "do something" about Hamas.

Mr. Rabin may now believe that he should have shown more finesse in dealing with the fundamentalists. But he has the right to think that external reaction to the move shows no consideration for his purpose.

Since taking office, he has demonstrated enormous political courage by ending all new Jewish settlement activity in the West Bank and downgrading the status of existing settlements; unilaterally accepting application of UN Resolution 242 to the Golan Heights; and making a number of statements designed to prepare the public for substantial territorial withdrawals.

Mr. Rabin withstood considerable pressure from settlers in the Golan, refusing to adopt their cause. Instead he repeatedly stated that a deal with Syria was possible, although well aware that such a deal would require extremely painful concessions.

Similarly refreshing were a number of moves on the arms control front. The Rabin government reversed the policies of its Likud predecessors by signing the chemical weapons convention;

by committing itself to transform the Middle East into a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction; by opening a direct dialogue with Egypt on arms control issues; and by accepting deeper European participation in multilateral talks on regional stability and arms control.

With such a record, Mr. Rabin had reason to expect that even if his tactical choice to deport the fundamentalists would be questioned, his purpose would be understood. How could his motives be suspected, given that he was supported by the Meretz bloc, which represents the Israeli human rights movement. One might have concluded from the international reaction that the world was waiting for his first blunder.

There has been a singular lack of consideration for his domestic constraints. He operates within narrow margins of maneuver and has extremely limited political capital. He probably believes that he must save this capital for the future, when the grand compromise with Syria will have to be sold to the Israeli public.

In these conditions, Mr. Rabin can ill afford to waste precious capital by not responding to terrorism and to the growing threat of Muslim fundamentalism. In his mind, this logic—well understood by large parts of the Israeli left—should have been self-evident abroad. The fact that it was not left him disappointed and angry—partly at the international community, which refuses to listen, and partly at himself for not anticipating its response.

The writer is a senior research associate at Tel Aviv University's Joffe Center for Strategic Studies. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Hoisting the Israeli Nuclear Arsenal Onto the Table

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON — George Bush left his successor a maze of unresolved foreign policy problems, but at the end, the Bush team was making unheralded progress in one essential area: coming to terms with a nuclear-armed Israel and thus ending a 25-year policy of hypocrisy.

U.S. and Israeli officials began secret talks last year over the future of Israel's large nuclear arsenal. The aim was to negotiate an end to production of weapons-grade plutonium at the main Israeli nuclear reactor at Dimona in the Negev desert.

Such a unilateral stand-down would be a breakthrough in the history of secret Israeli nuclear weapons production. Since the late 1960s, when the program began, the United States and its allies have taken the astonishing position that there is no positive evidence that Israel is in possession of nuclear arms.

The fact that Israel and the United States are talking about the bomb ends the diplomatic lie that has been so damaging to America's ability to persuade Third World nations to forego development of nuclear weapons.

A major first step in the Israeli-U.S. disarmament process took place Jan. 13 in Paris, when Israel joined with 143 other nations (Israel's Arab neighbors not among them) in signing a treaty that calls for the destruction of all chemical weapons over the next 12 years. Under the agreement, the United Nations has the right to demand inspection of suspected chemical weapons production sites and get access promptly. Israel's main chemical weapons site happens to be on the grounds of the Dimona nuclear weapons complex.

U.S. officials, in recent interviews, described Israel's participation in the chemical arms ban as a significant first step in what is acknowledged to be a long and difficult process of

explaining Israel's insistence on strict secrecy for the bilateral nuclear talks.

The basis for those talks is the Middle East arms control initiative that President George Bush announced, with little fanfare, in May 1991. One proposal called on the states in the region "to implement a verifiable ban on the production and acquisition of weapons-usable nuclear material," such as enriched uranium or separated plutonium.

The U.S. negotiators have been working out procedures for verifying stoppage of Israeli nuclear production. One requirement was that no on-site inspection of the Israeli nuclear reactor be conducted.

"They have a lot of things going on," one informed American said of the Israelis, "and they don't want people walking around" the Dimona site. There is a five-story underground chemical-weapons reprocessing plant at the nuclear base, built in secrecy during the 1960s. Officials say the United States is confident it can verify reactor activity and production by external intelligence means, including satellites equipped with sensors, and will have no need for on-site inspection.

The reactor at Dimona has been operational since the 1960s and it is widely believed to be essentially burned out, thus not capable of producing significant quantities of weapons-grade plutonium. Israel therefore faces a decision on whether to rebuild the facility. That fact has prompted some U.S. officials to be skeptical of Israel's motives in the current talks.

One official explained Israel's willingness to stop its plutonium production as part of a sophisticated trade-off to "keep what they've got." What they've got is a modern nuclear arsenal numbering in the hundreds of warheads, ranging from low-yield neutron devices to city-busting hydrogen bombs, that can be delivered by missile, fighter aircraft or long-range artillery. "The Israelis feel," the official added, "that the Arabs are scared about Iraq and Iran getting a bomb and they will accept a Middle East with the Israeli bombs in place."

One long-range American goal of the current Middle East peace process, the official explained, will be "a quiet commitment for Israel not to keep its nuclear monopoly forever."

Israel's asking price for stopping its weapons production "is going to be very high," another American predicted—more U.S. military aid as well as "whatever kind of a security guarantee" it can get. Israel's first prime minister, David Ben-Gurion, had unsuccessfully sought similar guarantees of an American nuclear "umbrella" from the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations before making a full commitment to the expensive nuclear bomb project at Dimona.

Mr. Hersh described Israel's nuclear program in his book "The Samson Option." He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Sister Dostoyevski

MOSCOW — A sister of the celebrated novelist Dostoyevski met with a terrible fate here yesterday [Feb. 2]. She was burned to death. The unfortunate woman, who was sixty-nine years of age and extremely poor, was found by some neighbors who, seeing smoke issuing from her room, had gone in. The body was lying beside the remains of a kerosene lamp, which apparently she had been refilling.

1918: Preacher to Prison

LONDON — Loud applause greeted the sentence of the months imprisonment with hard labor imposed yesterday [Feb. 2] on the Rev. George Wesley Peet. In a speech in Castle-town Wesleyan Church the defendant violently attacked the army, stating that many soldiers were drunk, immoral, profane, scoundrels. He would rather go to hell with conscientious objectors than to heaven with scoundrels who happened to

die in France or Flanders. He prayed to God to send our boys to hang on barbed wire and go on sinking out ships until He had knocked some sense into our sinful hearts.

1943: The Navy Is Cagy

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] Air and surface engagements between American and Japanese forces are continuing near Guadalcanal, the Navy Department announced today [Feb. 3], seven hours after Secretary Frank Knox puzzled newspaper men by taking issue with the department communiqué of last night which said the new making "a major effort to retake the entire Solomon Islands area." Mr. Knox insisted that no "great big fight" was going on and that a more correct description would be that there is "a process of feeling out on both sides." Perhaps as a result of Mr. Knox's contradiction, today's communiqué was worded cagily.







# NYSE

Wednesday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

High Low Last Bid Ask

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Bid	Ask
IBM	112.50	111.50	112.00	111.75	112.25
MSFT	45.00	44.00	44.50	44.25	44.75
ORCL	38.00	37.00	37.50	37.25	37.75
INTL	10.00	9.50	9.75	9.50	10.00
DIS	28.00	27.50	27.75	27.50	28.00
WMT	25.00	24.50	24.75	24.50	25.00
AMZN	18.00	17.50	17.75	17.50	18.00
GOOG	12.00	11.50	11.75	11.50	12.00
YHOO	15.00	14.50	14.75	14.50	15.00
EBAY	10.00	9.50	9.75	9.50	10.00
SHOP	8.00	7.50	7.75	7.50	8.00
ETSY	6.00	5.50	5.75	5.50	6.00
WYNN	4.00	3.50	3.75	3.50	4.00
PLTR	3.00	2.50	2.75	2.50	3.00
SPAC	2.00	1.50	1.75	1.50	2.00
WVVI	1.50	1.00	1.25	1.00	1.50
WVVO	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.50	1.00
WVVO	0.50	0.25	0.375	0.25	0.50

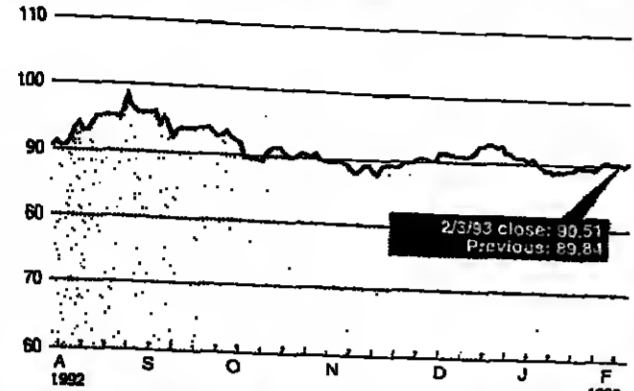
Symbol	High	Low	Last	Bid	Ask
WVVO	0.25	0.125	0.1875	0.125	0.25
WVVO	0.125	0.0625	0.09375	0.0625	0.125
WVVO	0.0625	0.03125	0.046875	0.03125	0.0625
WVVO	0.03125	0.015625	0.0234375	0.015625	0.03125
WVVO	0.015625	0.0078125	0.01171875	0.0078125	0.015625
WVVO	0.0078125	0.00390625	0.005859375	0.00390625	0.0078125
WVVO	0.00390625	0.001953125	0.0029296875	0.001953125	0.00390625
WVVO	0.001953125	0.0009765625	0.00146484375	0.0009765625	0.001953125
WVVO	0.0009765625	0.00048828125	0.000732421875	0.00048828125	0.0009765625
WVVO	0.00048828125	0.000244140625	0.0003662109375	0.000244140625	0.00048828125
WVVO	0.000244140625	0.0001220703125	0.00018310546875	0.0001220703125	0.000244140625
WVVO	0.0001220703125	0.00006103515625	0.000091552734375	0.00006103515625	0.0001220703125
WVVO	0.00006103515625	0.000030517578125	0.0000457763671875	0.000030517578125	0.00006103515625
WVVO	0.000030517578125	0.0000152587890625	0.00002288818359375	0.0000152587890625	0.000030517578125
WVVO	0.0000152587890625	0.00000762939453125	0.000011444091796875	0.00000762939453125	0.0000152587890625
WVVO	0.00000762939453125	0.000003814697265625	0.0000057220458984375	0.000003814697265625	0.00000762939453125
WVVO	0.000003814697265625	0.0000019073486328125	0.00000286102294921875	0.0000019073486328125	0.000003814697265625
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WVVO	0.00000095367431640625	0.000000476837158203125	0.0000007152557373046875	0.000000476837158203125	0.00000095367431640625
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WVVO	0.0000000000000002220446049250313080847265625	0.00000000000000011102230246251565404236328125	0.00000000000000016653345369377348105681875	0.00000000000000011102230246251565404236328125	0.0000000000000002220446049250313080847265625
WVVO	0.00000000000000011102230246251565404236328125	0.0000000000000000555111512312578270211815625	0.000000000000000083266726846886740528409375	0.0000000000000000555111512312578270211815625	0.00000000000000011102230246251565404236328125
WVVO	0.0000000000000000555111512312578270211815625	0.000000000000000027755575615628913510590625	0.0000000000000000416333634234433702642046875	0.000000000000000027755575615628913510590625	0.0000000000000000555111512312578270211815625
WVVO	0.000000000000000027755575615628913510590625	0.0000000000000000138777878078144567552953125	0.000000000000000020816681711721685132109375	0.0000000000000000138777878078144567552953125	0.000000000000000027755575615628913510590625
WVVO	0.0000000000000000138777878078144567552953125	0.00000000000000000693889390390722837764765625	0.0000000000000000104083408558608425660546875	0.00000000000000000693889390390722837764765625	0.0000000000000000138777878078144567552953125
WVVO	0.00000000000000000693889390390722837764765625	0.0000000000000000034694469519536141888238125	0.00000000000000000520417042793042128302734375	0.0000000000000000034694469519536141888238125	0.00000000000000000693889390390722837764765625
WVVO	0.0000000000000000034694469519536141888238125	0.00000000000000000173472347597680709441190625	0.000000000000000002602085213965210641513671875	0.00000000000000000173472347597680709441190625	0.0000000000000000034694469519536141888238125
WVVO	0.00000000000000000173472347597680709441190625	0.0000000000000			





THE TRIB INDEX: 90.51

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Table with 3 columns: Asia/Pacific, Europe, N. America. Each column shows index values and percentage changes for various regions.

Table titled 'Industrial Sectors' with columns for sector, index value, and percentage change. Sectors include Energy, Utilities, Finance, Services, Capital Goods, Raw Materials, Consumer Goods, and Miscellaneous.

For investors desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 95221 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Electrolux Slashes Payout

Outlook Bearish After Flat Profit

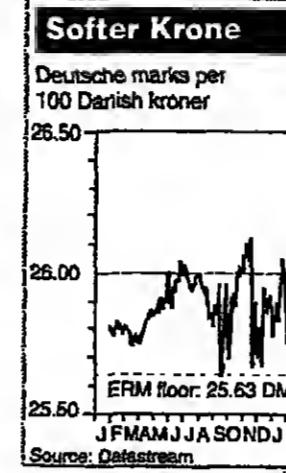
STOCKHOLM — Electrolux AB, the Swedish home-appliance maker, announced Wednesday its first ever dividend cut, slashing the payout in half in response to flat 1992 results.

Electrolux, the first of the big Swedish companies to report 1992 results, said that profit after financial items for 1992 was largely unchanged at 1 billion kronor (\$135 million), after 1.03 billion kronor in 1991. The figure included foreign-exchange gains of about 250 million kronor in the final quarter, the company added.

This means Electrolux has stopped the three-year slide in pre-tax profit, which has seen earnings drop from 3.7 billion kronor in 1988. Electrolux B shares closed 13 kronor lower at 212 kronor on the Stockholm exchange.

Danish Krone Attacked

PARIS — Speculators turned their attentions to the Danish krone Wednesday, pining it to its European Monetary System floors against three currencies just four days after Ireland was forced to devalue its punt.



"I think that the Danish situation always looked vulnerable," said Jonathan Hoffman, an economist at CSFB in London. Mr. Brossard of Credit Lyonnais said that if the krone succumbed through devaluation or removal from the EMS exchange-rate mechanism, the French franc would again be attacked.

The Japanese stock market is hungry for more than a discount-rate cut. Page 13.

mist. "It started with the punt, now it's the Danish krone." Since September, the British pound and the Italian lira have been removed from the exchange-rate mechanism of the EMS, and Spain, Portugal and Ireland have been forced to devalue their currencies. French and German officials have said the attacks on European currencies were aimed at forcing plans for monetary union in the European Community.

The mark rose to 25.3899 francs from 3.3821 but remained at a comfortable distance from its ceiling of 3.4305.

The mark rose across the board, chalking up gains even against the previously rock-steady Belgian franc. Belgium's parliament is to vote on greater autonomy for the country's regions. Traders said if the coalition government fails to win the vote it may fall.

Anders Scharp, the board president, said the main reason for the cut was uncertainty in Europe stemming from weak demand, currency turmoil, high interest rates and political jitters.

Private economist said Denmark's low growth and its need to match Germany's high interest rates, which is holding back its economy, meant its currency was ripe for attack.

80 Leyland Jobs Are First to Go After DAF Filing

LONDON — The British subsidiary of DAF NV cut 80 jobs of its 5,500 on Wednesday, and analysts said many of the remaining positions were threatened as the government refused to directly bail out the truckmaker.

ny had about 12,650 jobs before the British layoffs on Wednesday.

While the Dutch and Flemish governments are negotiating aid to save DAF jobs on their territories, Britain has refused to provide short-term finance to save jobs at Leyland DAF.

Analysis said a likely plan would be eliminating DAF's van and defense operations as well as its dealer-financing unit, with the truck operations going into a new company in which the Dutch state and financial institutions, including the current shareholders ABN-AMRO Holding NV and ING Groep NV, would have sizable stakes. ABN is also DAF's biggest creditor.

The cuts from Leyland DAF's motor-parts factory in Coventry, the first since the parent filed for protection from its creditors in the Netherlands on Tuesday, came as part of almost 1,600 British job losses announced Wednesday.

In London, the British government ruled out a loan to prop up the Leyland DAF subsidiary but said it was ready to arrange an alternative rescue package.

The decision has been taken in the context of a weak economy, the slowdown in inflation and the trend to lower market interest rates, the central bank said. (Reuters, Bloomberg, APX)

Hanne Wolf of ABN said Wednesday there was "no reason, looking at the position of the U.K. banks, to suspect that they were not willing to come to a conclusion."

Chrysler's Stock Sale Is a Hit

NEW YORK — Chrysler Corp. has raised \$1.76 billion in a stock sale that has proved so popular, company officials said Wednesday, that the automaker may sell 30 percent more shares than planned.

change on Wednesday, Chrysler traded as high as \$39.875 before closing unchanged at \$38.75.

Through underwriters led by First Boston Corp., Chrysler sold 46 million shares of common stock at \$38.75 each in the second-largest stock sale in U.S. history. Only an offering by General Motors last year was larger.

Analysts said investor interest was heightened because of the company's improving financial condition and the success of its new models.

International investors, who were concerned about the automaker's viability when Chrysler last sold common stock in 1991, were active participants: 20 percent of the shares were sold overseas.

See APPLIANCE, Page 11

(AP, NYT)

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

A Success Story Rolls On For Seven-Eleven Japan

By Tak Kumakura, Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — While traveling through the United States during the 1960s, Toshifumi Suzuki, then a young executive with the supermarket operator Ito-Yokado Co., thought he spotted a trend. Convenience-store chains, with their speedy service and multiple outlets, were successfully catering to the needs of time-crunched Americans.

What's more, Mr. Suzuki, now chairman of Seven-Eleven Japan Co., saw a way to shore up Ito-Yokado. The convenience stores were less imposing than supermarkets, and likely to find easier acceptance among small-store owners in residential areas.

Years later, Mr. Suzuki took over a fledgling Seven-Eleven franchise group and gave it a decidedly Japanese spin. Today, amid the offerings of Coca-Cola and M&Ms, the stores feature cod rice balls and miso soup with dried tofu.

The Seven-Eleven story in Japan is a most unusual success story. Proving that turnaround is fair play, two years ago Seven-Eleven and Ito-Yokado bought a 70 percent controlling interest in Dallas-based Southland Corp., the original franchisor of the U.S. and the Japanese convenience store. Southland was having financial troubles after an unsuccessful diversification push.

Under Mr. Suzuki's leadership, the company has emerged as the largest operator of convenience stores in Japan, with a 37 percent market share. It also closed hard times in Japan of late, Seven-Eleven Japan looks recession-proof, with its customers now safely locked into the habit of stopping by the convenience store.

Better yet, the company announced a dividend increase Wednesday. It said it would raise its payout to 34 yen (27 cents) per share for the year to February, from the previous 32 yen. It also will offer a stock split. For each existing share the company will offer 0.1 new share.

At the same time, the company is expanding the definition of a convenience store. See STORES, Page 13

NAFTA Study Finds Both Gains and Pains

By Keith Bradsher, New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The first comprehensive assessment of the North American Free Trade Agreement by a federal agency has found that the pact will help overall U.S. economic output and employment slightly, while producing job losses in the auto, household-appliance and clothing industries.

The study by the International Trade Commission, an independent federal agency, buttresses claims made for the agreement by former President George Bush and rebuts some of the criticism from labor unions and some members of Congress who have predicted huge job losses.

The study, to be made public later this week, has been awaited on Capitol Hill and at the White House as the first independent evaluation of the pact's merits.

If approved by Congress, the pact would remove over the next 15 years virtually all import-export barriers among the United States, Canada and Mexico.

President Bill Clinton promised during the campaign to negotiate three side agreements covering workers' rights, environmental issues and import surges, but said he would not renegotiate the basic text.

Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, muddled that issue, however, when he said at his confirmation hearing that he hoped to address the sugar industry's concerns through one of the side agreements.

The International Trade Commission's report concluded that if the NAFTA accord was approved, employment would eventually drop by up to 5 percent in the automotive and clothing industries, and up to 15 percent in the major household-appliance, glass and ceramic-tile industries.

The report attributed the job losses to extra competition from Mexican imports and construction of new factories there. But the study estimated that compared with employment forecasts without the agreement, total employment with the pact would gradually rise by up to eight-hundredths of a percentage point in the United States, up to six-tenths of a percentage point in Canada and up to 6.6 percent in Mexico.

The commission's report also projected that the long-term effect would be to increase annual economic output by up to three-tenths of 1 percent in the United States, by up to five-tenths of 1 percent in Canada and by up to 16.2 percent in Mexico.

Herald Tribune

International Investment Conferences, Inc. Present:

Investing in the Americas • 1993 Invirtiendo en las Americas • 1993

Miami, Florida, March 16-18, 1993

Mining Investment in Latin America

Three day conference covering: Changes in the Mining Law, Investment Legislation, Investment Opportunities in the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago, Venezuela, Uruguay

- Workshops: Raising Capital in the United States for Mining Ventures in the Americas, Training Tomorrow's Mining Executives, Political Risk Assessment and Insurable Risks, Mining Titles in Selected Latin American Countries, The Role of Mineral Producing Countries of Asia, Europe and Africa in the Latin American Economic Revolution, Impact of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) on Mineral Production and the Environment in Latin America, A Quantification of and Underlying Factors for Differences in Mine Operating Costs in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Mexico and the United States.

Exhibit Booths: Governments, banks, mining firms, mining and engineering consultants, trade publications, available mining properties and more.

Registration Fee: US \$565.00 valid until March 9, 1993. On-site Registration US \$595.00. For Registration, Hotel and Airline information, kindly call: International Investment Conferences, Inc. Suite 702, 9100 S. Dadeland Blvd. Miami, FL 33156, Ph: 305 670 1963, CAN: 800 328 7469 Fax: 305 573 3989

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table with multiple columns: Cross Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, Other Dollar Values, Forward Rates. Includes exchange rates for various currencies and interest rates for different terms.



MARKET DIARY

Brighter Economy Lifts Wall Street

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches NEW YORK — Enthusiasm over an improving economic outlook sent Wall Street stocks sharply higher Wednesday, as investors poured money into mutual funds.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 45.12, to 3,328.67, and rising issues outnumbered decliners on the New York Stock Exchange by a 2-to-1 margin. Volume was heavy at 342.53 million shares, up from 269.23 million traded on Tuesday.

N.Y. Stocks

3.55 points. It was joined by new highs in the Standard & Poor's 500 stock index, up 4.65, to 447.20, and the New York Stock Exchange index, up 2.47, to 246.45.

The Dow Jones transportation average jumped 13.70 to an all-time closing high of 1,542.48, routing the previous record of 1,532 set Sept. 5, 1987, amid a wave of buyout activity and speculation in the airline industry.

Stocks are benefiting from "the action of the market itself and the huge rush of money into the hands of aggressive portfolio managers," said Michael Metz, chief investment officer at Oppenheimer & Co. "They're getting desperate to employ it."

Stocks surged as the yield on the

U.S. benchmark 30-year bond hovered just above its six-year low of 7.22 percent. Treasury bonds rose about 1/4 point after the government confirmed it would sell fewer long-term securities at next week's quarterly sale than in its last auction, an effort to reduce interest costs.

"The stock market loves low interest rates and no inflation," said Robert Stovall, president of Stovall/Twenty-First Advisors. "Now, you're getting a combination of this and good earnings."

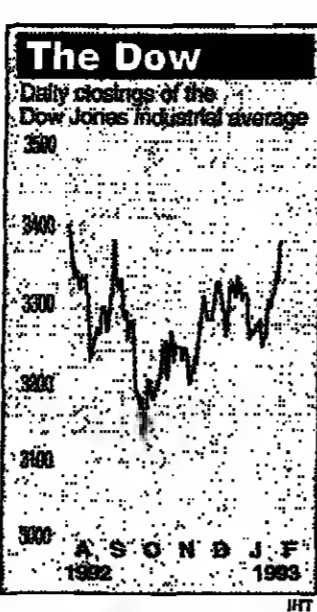
Chrysler was the most-active New York Stock Exchange issue, up 1/4 for 39 after selling 46 million shares at \$38.75 each. The secondary offering was larger than originally expected and at a higher price.

Claro, the second-most active issue, rose 1/4 to 19%, recouping some of its recent losses. Clorox preferred class F followed, unchanged at 17% in dividend-related dealings.

In active over-the-counter trading, Dell Computer slumped 3% to 41% after the personal computer manufacturer said the government is still looking into its accounting practices and foreign-currency trading.

Allied-Signal jumped 2% to 61% after reporting fourth-quarter earnings of 98 cents a share, up from 83 cents a year ago.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, UPI)



Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes Industrial, Transportation, and Composite indices.

Standard & Poor's Indices table with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes Industrial, Transportation, and Composite indices.

NYSE Indices table with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes Composite, Industrial, and Finance indices.

NASDAQ Indices table with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes Composite, Industrial, and Finance indices.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes Composite, Industrial, and Finance indices.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes 30 Year, 10 Year, and 5 Year indices.

Market Sales table with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ sales.

AMEX Most Active table with columns for Vol., High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists various stocks and their trading volumes.

NYSE Most Active table with columns for Vol., High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists various stocks and their trading volumes.

NASDAQ Most Active table with columns for Vol., High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists various stocks and their trading volumes.

NYSE Diary table with columns for Declined, Unchanged, and New Highs/Lows. Lists various stocks and their price movements.

AMEX Diary table with columns for Declined, Unchanged, and New Highs/Lows. Lists various stocks and their price movements.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns for Declined, Unchanged, and New Highs/Lows. Lists various stocks and their price movements.

EUROPEAN FUTURES table with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes S&P 500, DAX, and Nikkei futures.

Food table with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes Soybean, Corn, and Wheat futures.

Metals table with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes Gold, Silver, and Copper futures.

Stock Indexes table with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ indices.

Dividends table with columns for Company, Dividend, and Yield. Lists various companies and their dividend payments.

Financial table with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes Treasury and Corporate bond futures.

3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) table with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists various financial instruments.

3-MONTH EURO (LIFFE) table with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists various financial instruments.

LONG OIL (LIFFE) table with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists various financial instruments.

3-MONTH EURO (LIFFE) table with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists various financial instruments.

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3-MONTH EURO (LIFFE) table with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists various financial instruments.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) table with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists various financial instruments.

INDUSTRIALS table with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists various industrial stocks.

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INDUSTRIALS table with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change. Lists various industrial stocks.

Russia Firm to Loft Motorola Satellites — Motorola Inc. announced Wednesday that Krimchey Enterprise of Russia would launch 21 satellites as part of the company's Iridium communications network.

McDonnell Douglas Corp. has said it would launch most of the Iridium satellites. The network is scheduled to start operations in 1998.

Salomon Profit Surged in 4th Quarter — NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — Surging revenue from trading put Salomon Inc. into the black for the fourth quarter, with a \$143 million profit compared with a \$29 million loss in the same period a year earlier.

The company's stock climbed \$2.75 to finish at \$37.75 on the New York Stock Exchange. Salomon said it had profited from the wide gap between borrowing rates and lending costs. Most Wall Street firms have reported lower earnings for the latest quarter, as revenue from investment banking and trading fell.

For the full year, Salomon said earnings advanced 8.5 percent to \$590 million, from \$507 million in 1991. Excluding charges to pay a fine following a scandal over manipulation of Treasury bond auctions, Salomon earned a record \$714 million.

GM Sales Abroad Set Record in 1992 — DETROIT (AFP) — General Motors Corp. said Wednesday it had sold a record 2.48 million vehicles outside North America last year, a gain of 3.3 percent over 1991 and the eighth straight year of record international sales.

Sales in Europe rose to 1.78 million vehicles, after 1.72 million in 1991. The sharpest gain was in Italy, where 150,000 vehicles were sold, up 36 percent from a year earlier. Sales grew 18.2 percent in France.

Asia-Pacific region sales fell to 263,400, after 291,500 in 1991.

New House Completions Sink 4.6% — WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — The number of new houses completed in December fell 4.6 percent to 1.184 million, government figures showed Wednesday, suggesting that building activity had tapered off during the winter.

But analysts said that given the pickup in housing starts in recent months, a rising number of housing completions should follow within months. In November, housing completions rose a revised 8.9 percent to 1.241 million, according to the Commerce Department and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

For the Record — Citicorp said Wednesday it had agreed to sell its \$2.3 billion Arizona banking unit to Norwest Corp. of Minneapolis, marking a retreat from the bank's plans for national expansion. It said recent Arizona mergers had made it difficult to compete effectively.

Alltel Inc. said Wednesday that earnings in the fourth quarter rose 20 percent to \$138 million, from \$115 million a year earlier. Sales in the quarter rose to \$3.05 billion, from \$3 billion.

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. reported Wednesday that earnings in the fourth quarter climbed 11.6 percent to \$283 million, from \$253 million a year earlier. Sales advanced to \$3.4 billion, from \$3.2 billion.

Major drug makers are failing to keep promises to limit costs increases for prescription drugs, with some costs rising three or four times the inflation rate, according to a Congressional study disclosed Wednesday.

POUND: A Record Low

(Continued from page 1) which it said it would be guided by a basket of economic indicators.

"The latest interest rate cut blew that framework out the window," said Peter Laxton, foreign exchange adviser to Barclays Bank.

He and others noted that at the time of the cut, inflation was already near the top of the Treasury's target range and that the narrow measure of the money supply looked like it would soon exceed it, something which statistics released Wednesday show it has now done.

Instead of raising interest rates or at least holding them, the government shocked the market by lopping off another full percentage point.

To make matters worse, one of the reasons the government subsequently cited for the interest rate cut was a disappointingly weak figure for December retail sales, a series that the Treasury had never indicated it would monitor, much less explicitly target.

"Once you have taken the trouble to unveil a strategy, it does not help your credibility if you ignore it," said Gerard Lyons, chief economist with DKB International.

Recent government claims that it is closely watching the pound, that

it still cares about inflation and that it plans no imminent cuts in interest rates have fallen on deaf ears in the currency markets.

"I cannot think of any reason to hold sterling at this point," said one currency dealer.

In trading on Wednesday, the pound fell to a record low against the mark, while the Bank of England's currency index of sterling against a basket of currencies also registered record depths.

The pound also continued its dizzying descent against the dollar, and prompted expectations of more of the same in coming weeks.

The British stock market hit record levels Wednesday, bolstered by hopes of further cuts in interest rates. The Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading shares gained 39.4 points, or 1.39 percent, to close at 2,873.8.

While the pound struggled to recover, the dollar was bolstered by further signs of U.S. economic growth. Reuters reported. The dollar rose to 1.6452 DM on Wednesday from 1.6420 on Tuesday.

It also rose to 1.5247 Swiss francs from 1.5225 francs, and climbed to 5.5750 French francs from 5.5225 francs. The dollar was quoted at 124.40 yen, little changed from 124.65 yen.

Lego Plans U.S. Theme Park

COPENHAGEN — Lego plans to open its second family amusement park outside Denmark in either Virginia or California at the end of the 1990s, the toy company announced Wednesday.

It said that the choice between Carlsbad, California, and Prince William County, in Virginia, would be made in June. The attractions will be inspired by Legoland in Denmark, which contains a small world of famous buildings made of 35 million plastic bricks.

The toy maker announced last year it would open its first foreign park on the site of the Windsor Safari Park, west of London, in the spring of 1996. Lego World, which is a division of the Lego group handling the development of Lego Parks outside Denmark, expects a total investment in the American amusement park of about 600 million kroner (\$95 million).

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table of World Stock Markets showing indices for various countries including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Paris, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, and Zurich.

Table of World Stock Markets showing indices for various countries including Toronto, Tokyo, and Zurich.

U.S. FUTURES

Table of U.S. Futures markets showing various futures contracts including Grains, Metals, Lumber, and Stock Indexes.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Table of U.S. / AT THE CLOSE showing various market indices and commodity prices.

Opposition in France Warns U.S. Bull's Zenith U.S. Air NYS







# AMEX

Wednesday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide closing up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Last Open

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Open
91	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	91	154	154	91
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Open
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Open
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Open
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154

**PRIVATE AMERICAN TECHNOLOGY S.A.**  
en abrégé PRI/TECH  
R.C. B 20 566  
20, boulevard Emmanuel Servais  
L - 2535 LUXEMBOURG

**Avès de paiement d'un troisième dividende de liquidation**  
Le liquidateur de la société "PRI/TECH", LA COMPAGNIE FINANCIÈRE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD BANQUE à Paris, a décidé la mise en paiement d'un troisième dividende de liquidation.

A partir du 5 Février 1993, un dividende de US\$ 90,- par action sera versé contre remise du certificat au porteur "PRI/TECH". Tant dividende qu'impôt ont été révisés lors de la clôture des opérations de liquidation vers la Caisse de Garantie à Luxembourg. Les paiements de ce troisième dividende de liquidation se feront auprès de la "BANQUE PRIVÉE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD S.A., 20 Boulevard Emmanuel Servais, L-2535 Luxembourg, et auprès de la "COMPAGNIE FINANCIÈRE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD BANQUE" à Paris, 47 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré.

Pour la Société  
**BANQUE PRIVÉE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD S.A.**  
Succursale de Luxembourg  
20, boulevard Emmanuel Servais  
L-2535 LUXEMBOURG

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Open
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Open
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Open
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154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Open
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Open
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Open
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Open
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Open
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154

# NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Last Open

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Open
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Open
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Open
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Open
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Open
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Open
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Open
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Open
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Open
154	154	AA	0.00	0.00	10.00	154	154	154	154</



Crackdown Hits China Stock Prices

Bloomberg Business News HONG KONG — Stock prices fell in China on Wednesday as the authorities in Shanghai announced they would crack down on local investors who were buying B shares reserved for foreigners.

Hong Kong Sale Sets Record Wharf Gets Diamond Hill Development Site

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches HONG KONG — A choice plot of government-owned land here was sold for a record price at an auction Wednesday, exceeding most market expectations and giving business confidence a boost.

Japan Takes Profits Ahead of Rate Cut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO — The stock market is already taking for more than the cut of 0.75 percentage point in the official discount rate that the Bank of Japan is preparing to give it this week.

Investor's Asia table with columns for Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo, and various stock indices and exchange rates.

Very briefly: Taiwan has revived plans to privatize Chiao Tung Bank, Farmers Bank of China and Chung Kuo Insurance Co. this year after a delay caused by a stock market slump in October.

STORES: The Big Success Story at Seven-Eleven Japan Keeps Rolling On

(Continued from first finance page) Though Seven-Eleven is already No. 1 in its sector, there may be more room for growth, analysts said.

Despite the declines, the selling in the B share market should only be over the short term, analysts said.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS table with columns for fund names, currencies, and performance metrics.

Investors are still expecting 1992 results to be quite good with some sort of generous stock bonus or dividend," said Richard Wong, China analyst at Sun Hing Kai Securities.



# SPORTS SKIING ANTARCTICA

## A Norwegian's South Pole Epic, With Chocolate Cake for Dessert

By Ian Thomsen  
International Herald Tribune

From a fog of swirling ice appeared Erling Kagge of Norway, smiling and waving, the first human to conquer the South Pole alone and unassisted. He arrived the afternoon of Jan. 7, having walked or skied 10 hours a day in minus 15 to minus 35 degrees centigrade (5 to minus 31 Fahrenheit) temperatures for almost 50 days, lugging a heavy sled behind him — having neither sled nor sheltered, nor even changed his underwear, since an airplane dropped him at the edge of Antarctica 1,310 kilometers (820 miles) away.

"How do you feel?" said a man approaching him.  
"Happy as a pig in mud," said Kagge, laughing.



Erling Kagge, who has his own definition of danger.

He felt and looked surprisingly good. His face, masked against the harsh headwinds, was surprisingly free of sores. Within two hours he had downed a coffee and a beer and was describing his expedition to an audience of 100 at the South Pole science base. No emergency gear had been dropped to him, no supply depots to meet him, not even contact by radio to cheer him along the way. He had carried everything he needed, plus a chocolate cake.

At 1.88 meters (6 feet, 2 inches) tall, he weighed 84 kilograms (185 pounds), 10 kilos less than when he started.  
"I was stronger when I arrived than when I'd left," Kagge said last weekend from London, on his way home to Oslo. "As long as you don't fight nature, you're O.K. I look at it that it's not all that special to ski for 50 days. I think this trip was the best ski trip I ever had."

Kagge, who turned 30 a week after his latest adventure, is a lawyer for the Norwegian oil company Norsk Hydro. Last July he was negotiating a sale of gas stations when the idea of skiing to the South Pole occurred to him no differently than a round of golf might occur to somebody else. Just like that, he said, he decided to do it. His company agreed to finance the trip at 1.4 million Norwegian kroner (\$200,000) — easily the cheapest South Pole expedition ever.

Within a week Kagge had begun training. He went for long walks wearing a backpack filled with up to 60 kilograms of rocks. On roller skis he would drag a pair of tractor tires for two hours on the outskirts of Oslo.

"I would try to do that late in the evenings, so I would not run into people I knew," Kagge said. "When someone did stop me, I would say I had done the same thing on my North Pole trip, and now I was preparing to go to the South Pole. They wouldn't believe me when I told them. So later I said that I was dragging the tires as part of a bachelor party, you know, the last night out with the boys — and people did believe that."

Shaped as a boy by the hard Oslo winters, the lure of the

North Sea and the heroic biographies he read, Kagge set off on his first adventure a decade ago. At 20, he and three friends sailed to West Africa, the Caribbean and home again. In 1987, he and nine others sailed to Antarctica.

"But then I wanted to do something physical," Kagge said. "People talk about the hard work of sailing, but the truth is that you often sit on your back and have a beer." In 1990, he and Borge Ousland became the first pair to ski unaided to the North Pole. Once Kagge fell hip-deep

**'All in all, it was almost depressing how easy it was. I sort of was hoping more things would happen to me.'**

through ice into the ocean; later, he stumbled into a five-foot crevasse. "That," he said, "was more dangerous than their confrontation with the polar bear."

"We knew the bear was going to charge, because that far north there's nothing to eat but expedition members," Kagge said. "Because we only had handguns, we had to wait for him. While we were waiting Borge wanted to take a photo. So now you can see the photo of me smiling like a tourist with the bear behind me. After one minute the bear charged. At 8 meters we both fired into its chest. They can run 35-40 miles per hour, so it was very close."

His parents and friends no longer try to talk him out of such vacations. Kagge, who is single, said he was not afraid last Nov. 18 as he unloaded his gear at Berkner Island just south of the 79th degree south latitude. With a wave goodbye to the airplane crew, he began skiing south across the hard white plane with no landmark in sight.

"I have friends who say they have been in danger for their life 50 times," Kagge said. "They have a lower level of 'danger' than I do. I've come close to sinking in the

Atlantic, but when I'm finished with a trip, I'm not thinking about it so much afterwards. I'm not thinking about how close I came. I'm thinking about what I want to do next."

He planned to ski 10 hours a day for two months. He ended up averaging 26 kilometers a day. His 125 kilogram sled included just over a kilo of food a day, a stove and fuel, a two-person tent, sleeping bag, mattress, books, a Walkman, 11 cassettes, medicine and tools. To save weight he brought no change of clothes. Yet he refused to leave garbage behind, instead packing it on his sled.

His days began at 7 A.M. Within three hours he had melted snow, inspected and repaired his gear, packed his tent and other belongings on the sled, and eaten a breakfast of oatmeal with fat made from cocoa and soya, a recipe he repeated during three daily 50-minute breaks. He had been ingesting fat since the summer, conditioning his body to convert it instantly to energy. From his pocket as he skied, he snacked on chocolate and raw bacon. Dinner was always dried meats and washed potatoes.

"I tasted better every day," Kagge said.

Though he depended on a compass, he confirmed his position each night with a satellite transmitter that allowed friends in Norway to track his progress. The transmitter was capable of emitting preprogrammed messages from "Everything's O.K." to "Merry Christmas" to "SOS."

"But the messages got to be too much back-and-forth between us, so I stopped using it," he said. "I'm a sociable kind of a guy. In Oslo in the evenings I like to go chasing girls, and sometimes also getting chased. But I wanted to do this alone. I wanted to experience how it is to be totally isolated."

At night he wrote in his diary and read from Oscar Wilde, J.D. Salinger, Herman Hesse, Taoist literature. On the go he listened to cassettes ranging from Beethoven to Prince. He thought about beautiful women and good food. He prospered amid the incoherence of perpetual sunlight and boundless ice. When the wind blew freezing

cold in his face, he couldn't move as quickly, yet he had to keep moving to stay warm. One night he was forced to ski for six hours until his hands grew warm enough to pick the tent.

"I thought about everything," he said. "One time I was thinking that if someone from the moon was looking down on me, seeing me prying down my tent, walking straight south all day, putting up my tent again — that person would think I was nuts. Then I thought if the same person would think me in Oslo, taking my bike to work every day, sitting in my office, coming home at the same time every night — the person would probably think that was nuts, too."

On Christmas Eve he stopped an hour early. For dessert, he had brought an outlandish cake of chocolate and nuts. He ate half of it with a pot of hot chocolate while reading from the Bible about the birth of Jesus. The other half of the cake he finished on New Year's Eve.

Kagge rested on two days — the first on Dec. 7, before climbing a glacier to reach the Polar Plateau. Twice while hiking he fell hip-deep into crevasses, extricating himself carefully so as not to slip completely through. One morning, as he chipped ice from his compass, he sliced open a finger. Those were his only close calls, he said.

"As I started closing in on the Pole, I let negative vibrations get into me," Kagge said. "But then I got out of that mood. Every other day I really enjoyed it. All in all, it was almost depressing how easy it was — depressing because I would like to write a book about it. I sort of was hoping more things would happen to me."

On the 50th day Kagge made sight of the South Pole, marked by his half-globe science base. Just then a stormy fog surrounded him. He began skiing more slowly. As he emerged from the fog, the base appeared massive.

"Then suddenly I was crossing the landing strip, having to worry about being hit by an airplane," he said. "That was how sharp of a change it was."

His hosts were surprised to see him. He had arrived 10 days early.

## New Faces, New Life for Women's Bicycle Racing

By Samuel Abt  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The queen — well, the queen bee — is dead, long live the queen bee. Jeannie Longo, who dominated and smothered women's bicycle racing in Europe for half a dozen years, has become beatable at age 34.

Now it's Leontien Van Moorsel, a decade younger, who wins the big races. Coincidentally or not, the sport appears to be coming out of its coma. It was in one for a while, starting before 1989, when the Women's Tour de France completed its sixth and final run as a daily prologue to some stages of the real Tour de France. A lack of sponsors, the haplessness of some national teams and Longo's stranglehold on the yellow jersey, which she won for the last three years of the race, combined to kill the Women's Tour.

When it became a parallel event with the minor Tour of the European Community, the downgrading confirmed a waning of interest in women's racing across Europe.

That began to change when Van Moorsel, a Dutchwoman, blossomed after she lost more than 135 kilograms (30 pounds). "A special diet," Van Moorsel explains. "Vegetables, no-fat yogurt, a lot of fruit, a little bread, no meat, no spaghetti, no potatoes. Also I trained a lot." She lost 7 kilos the first year, 1990, and won the women's pursuit title at the world championships.

Pared down to 51 kilos, Van Moorsel found she could climb with the best, including Longo. In 1991, during Longo's short-lived retirement, Van Moorsel easily won the world championship road race.

Last year, with the Frenchwoman

back in action, Van Moorsel beat her by nine seconds in the nine-stage Women's Tour, a first-year race partly organized by Longo herself. In the 10-stage Women's Tour of the European Community, which Longo skipped in yet another fight with the French team, Van Moorsel won again.

"There are a lot more Tours now, a lot more international races on the calendar, which is going to help us a lot," said Marion Clignet, a French rider. She also liked the new rule that no longer limits international races to national teams. "That's a plus. It gives younger riders a chance to race internationally on regional teams."

Van Moorsel is straightforward about how it feels to be the best. "It feels very good," she said brightly. "It's better when there's competition and I think now it's better than a few years ago. I have competitors, good ones." These include Heidi Van de Vijver of Belgium, Lucia Zberg of Switzerland and Catherine Marsal of France — third, fourth and fifth, respectively, in the Women's Tour.

To that list might be added Clignet if last season is forgotten. "Like in mountain biking, in the World Cup you can test out your best and worst races," Clignet said. "If I could, '92 is the year I'd toss." She sighed. She doesn't sigh often. Not when she discusses the difficulties of uprooting herself from bicycle racing in the United States, where she was born in 1964, and starting again in France, her parents' native country. Not when she discusses the difficulties of being an epileptic and a crusader for a better understanding of epilepsy.

Clignet entered 1992 with visions of Olympic gold. Why not in pursuit, in which she was French na-

tional champion in 1991? Or the road race, ditto? Or the team time trial, where the French women were defending world champions? Her dreams faded last March when she crashed during a nine-up race in Mexico and broke four ribs and punctured a lung. She was still recuperating by June, when the French national championships decided which one rider was going to compete in pursuit at the Olympic Games. The obvious candidates were Clignet and Longo.

"I had only two weeks to prepare but going into the final I was really

on top of my game," Clignet remembered. "But it started late, 8:30 instead of 8 P.M. I'm not searching for an excuse but I had a hard time keeping my ribs up. I lost my spark waiting. She beat me by six hundredths of a second and we both broke the world record."

Although Clignet was chosen for the road race and the team time trial, she returned from the Games without a medal. "I just wasn't in form in the road race and I was also hurting," she said. "I had hip surgery shortly after and that's why I pulled out of the team time trial."

Speaking by phone from her home in Brittany, Clignet paused to sum up her lost year.

"Last season was mentally very tough," she said. "I battled over the epilepsy, I battled through the seizures, I battled through the medication, I battled to train and learn how to change countries and then, boom."

"It seemed logical that for all the work I put in something good would happen," she added. "But Murphy's Law was out to get me, and it got me good."



**BLOWN OFF COURSE** — Race officials gave in to high winds and blowing snow and postponed the opening event of the World Alpine Ski Championships in Morioka, Japan.

## Football Needs Competitive AFC For Truly Super Entertainment

By Michael Wilbon  
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — The marriage of sports at its highest level and entertainment at its highest level was finally consummated Sunday.

The two have always had, well, relationships, but nothing like this week in Southern California, particularly in the Rose Bowl. You couldn't get on an elevator in the Super Bowl hotel headquarters without bumping into a Penny Marshall or Tony Randall. Did you see singer Johnny Gill

at Magic's and Warren Moon's party? That's him, hugging Downtown Julie Brown. Yeah, between Chris Rock and Randall Cunningham. Was that Hammer and Neon Deon at Marcus Allen's four-day, four-night bash at the aviation museum? Couldn't have been, because they just arrived at Prince's new club. That doesn't even count all the faces you knew you knew, but couldn't match with a name: "Kneels Landing! Karen's next door neighbor who got poisoned, then run over by a truck right?" It's not enough to be on the cover of Sports Illustrated: the NFL wants People magazine, too.

You could say this is all a one-shot deal, a coincidence because the Super Bowl was in L.A., but that would be naive. This was just the launching pad. There's no turning back. You think the NFL can go from Michael Jackson back to "Up With People"? Of course not. Anything less than Hammer or Madonna next year in Atlanta will be a huge disappointment.

Between Brooks singing the national anthem, Jackson's halftime and a fireworks display at the end of the game, Buffalo's no-show almost got lost in the shuffle, but the NFL wasn't quite that lucky.

All right, we're not going to waste our breath on the Bills because they're not worth it, other than to say this is one of the few times where a club needs to keep most of the players and change the coaching staff. Billy Martin is what they need. Buddy Ryan might not be a bad idea. Come on, admit it,

you wished Ditka were coaching the Bills right after Kelly's second interception so he could put the fear of God into Kelly. We're going to move right past the Bills and ask the question: Can anybody in the AFC play this game?

Answer: Yes, the San Diego Chargers. They run the ball, they rip your face off on defense, and the two Bobbys — Beathard and Ross — know what they're doing. I'm still not sold on Stan Humphries, but everything else appears to be in place, including an AFC attitude.

At this stage, the AFC shouldn't be worried about championships, just vital signs. Bill Parcells in New England — where he could win the division in two years — and Ryan as defensive coordinator/soon-to-be head coach in Houston are two steps in the right direction.

At first it was a joke, but you're starting to hear it more and more with each 30-point AFC loss: the NFL should reconfigure the playoffs. Make 'em like the NCAA tournament; seed the teams one through 12. The AFC teams this season would have been Nos. 7 through 12. If you get four NFC teams in the next-to-last weekend, so be it. Fans could care less about conference affiliation. All they want to see is good football, which is what they usually get until the final Sunday in January.

How many more outcomes like this can the Super Bowl withstand? Of course its popularity is immense. But don't you find it slightly interesting that the three showcase TV commercials on Super Sunday all featured basketball players: Michael Jordan, Shaquille O'Neal and Larry Bird.

The burning question now is what the league will do about Dallas. The Cowboys look a lot like the 1981 San Francisco 49ers, a team whose descendants won four Super Bowls and lost three other times in the NFC title game. The Cowboys have generally as much talent as anybody, are better coached and have an owner in Jerry Jones who will forge with full speed into the free agent marketplace. It's up to the Cowboys whether they'll be a one-year wonder like the 1985 Bears, or a team that's in your face every January for the long run. Bet on the latter.

### DENNIS THE MENACE



WHAT DO YOU MEAN HE CAN'T COME IN HERE? THIS IS A PET SCORE, ISN'T IT? AND HE'S A PET, ISN'T HE?

### PEANUTS



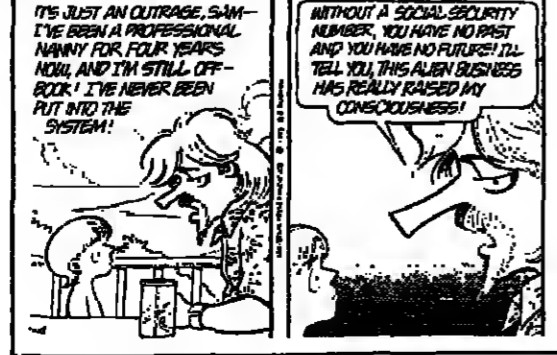
### BLONDIE



### BEEBLE BAILEY



### DOONESBURY



### CALVIN AND HOBBES



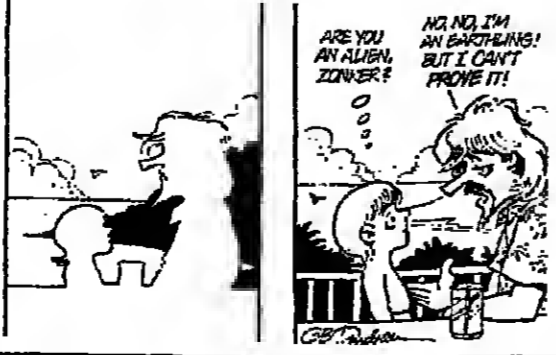
### WIZARD OF ID



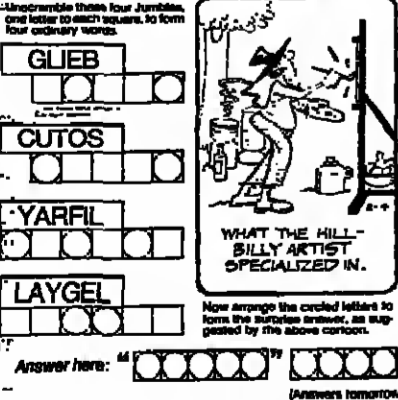
### REX MORGAN



### GARFIELD



### JUMBLE



Answer here: "GLIEB"

### TO OUR READERS IN BERLIN

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SPORTS

Bowe Rediscovered Family That Let Him See the Trees

George Vecsey New York Times Staff

NEW YORK — They remembered him as a laughing boy, sweet and bright, who graced their home for two weeks one summer. And then he came back into their lives as the heavyweight champion of the world.

In the summer of 1975, Bob and Sandy Goldstein, newly moved from Manhattan to suburban Scarsdale, took a stranger into their family. Through The New York Times's Fresh Air Fund, they were hosts to a 7-year-old boy from Brooklyn.

"We did things he had never done before," recalled Sandy Goldstein, a teacher. "The Westchester County Airport, a wildlife park, a barbecue in the yard. We have a pool in Scarsdale, and the lifeguards called me over and said he was jumping into the water and he really didn't know how to swim."

"He was a bright kid, and he learned the rules fast," Sandy Goldstein continued. "He was an exuberant kid. Everything he did, he did headfirst. I really didn't know how to stop it."

The boy ran into a fence, leaving dents in the bicycle and the fence, another memory of a fearless, happy child. After two weeks, he went home. Later, bad times hit the Goldstein family. Their younger son, Richie, died from cystic fibrosis in 1981. In September 1988, they were watching the Olympic Summer Games from South Korea, and they caught the name of the U.S. heavyweight, Riddick Bowe. From Brooklyn.

"I said, 'Is it possible?'" Sandy Goldstein recalled. "Could that be our Riddick?"

They sent a letter to "Riddick Bowe, Brooklyn," and got no response. After Bowe beat Evander Holyfield last fall, they sent congratulations to Fort Washington, Maryland, where the new champion had moved.

In mid-December, the phone rang at Bob Goldstein's law office. "This is Riddick Bowe," the man said, and they spent a few minutes chatting over the good times. Bowe was saddened to hear that Richie had died, and he laughed when he heard Michael, the Goldstein's older son, was still slightly ticked off about his damaged bicycle.

"The family was extremely nice to me," Bowe recalled the other day. "It was the first time I was out of the city, I remember when I left, for the first time in my life. I cried. I've thought about them a lot."

The champ invited the Goldsteins to a mammoth news conference in December, announcing his first defense, against Michael Dokes, in Madison Square Garden this Saturday night. "In the midst of all this tumult, he comes over and shakes our hand," Bob Goldstein recalled. "Very charming young man," Sandy Goldstein said. "The first thing he said to me was: 'Mrs. Goldstein, still look good.' We gave him a few photographs of himself, and this was something I never realized about my middle-class values, but he just didn't have many photos from his childhood. He looked at an photo and he said, 'Gee, it looks just like my daughter.'"

Bowe signed a magazine cover to Michael "from your old buddy Riddick," and he drew one of those smiley faces. The Goldsteins got a kick out of a large man who hits people for a living drawing a smiley face. Bob Goldstein will be proud to attend his first fight, but Sandy Goldstein cannot watch men hit each other, and certainly not "our Riddick."

They have all contemplated the bond between a family in Scarsdale and a family from Brooklyn. The Goldsteins hope they have never lost their '60s ideals that brought a black child into their home, however briefly. And Bowe said: "Being a little kid, you don't hear much about racism. You figure everybody's the same. If racism isn't taught, you're just a black kid and a white kid together."

"There's a lot of racism around," Bowe added. "I am always puzzled when people have that attitude. I went to a place where people were nice to me. It was something that stuck with me. I learned to treat people the same."

Something else happened on that trip to Scarsdale. "I never saw that many trees before," the champ recalled. "A program like the Fresh Air Fund gives people a chance to break away for a while. I've been fortunate to be able to raise my family that way."

In an inimitable society like ours, some would think it cruel to expose ghetto children to trees and pools and backyard barbecues they may never have. But Riddick Bowe said he was exposed to more than luxuries. He met people who shared something with him. On Saturday, Bowe will be paid \$100,000 to wear the Fila label on his trunks. Late this month, he will travel to South Africa and Somalia. He will leave that \$100,000 to responsible hands, his own personal Fresh Air Fund.

Efforts to revive Klein were unsuccessful and he was rushed to Uerdingen's St. Josef Hospital, where he died a few hours later. Club physician Dietmar Alf Wednesday said drug abuse had not played a role in Klein's death. Results of an autopsy will not be known for a few days.

Reynolds Rules Out Track Apology  
NEW YORK (AP) — Butch Reynolds vowed he will not retreat from three days of additional punishment by track and field's world governing body if he does not retract allegedly libelous statements and call off his legal dog.

"Read my lips — NO!" Reynolds said emphatically Wednesday when asked if he would apologize to the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

Reynolds, the 400-meter world record-holder and 1988 Olympic silver medalist, was banned from competition for two years after the IAAF said he tested positive for the banned substance nandrolone. He sued the IAAF and in December, a federal court judge in Columbus, Ohio, awarded him \$27.3 million in damages. The IAAF said last month it would not pay the damages and threatened further punishment if Reynolds did not apologize by Feb. 23.

Crickets Cup Goes to Subcontinent  
LONDON (AFP) — Cricket fans and officials across Asia were celebrating on Wednesday after India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka were chosen to stage the 1995 World Cup.

The decision was taken here after a marathon meeting of the International Cricket Council on Tuesday night. After 13 hours of deadlocked talks, the breakthrough came when England withdrew its bid to stage the tournament.

In Delhi, C.K. Khanna, secretary of the Delhi District Cricket Association, described the ICC's decision as "a great moment for Indian cricket."

Ferrari Says It Could Quit Racing  
ROME (Reuters) — Ferrari president Luca di Montezemolo has warned that the Italian team could quit Formula One racing unless the rules are changed to bring the sport back to its manufacturing roots.

"There is nothing forcing us to remain in F1, which must change its rules absolutely to return closer to the technology of mass-produced cars," Italian newspapers on Wednesday quoted di Montezemolo as saying.



Chris Webber scored an easy slam to help Michigan win over Michigan State.

Michigan Survives Close Call at State

EAST LANSING, Michigan — Even though its five isn't fab, Michigan State figured to be a fine basketball team. An NCAA tournament berth seemed a certainty.

But something is mysteriously wrong with the Spartans. And their possession bid could come with NTT stamped on the envelope if things don't turn around.

Chris Webber had 22 points and 11 rebounds as seventh-ranked Michigan (17-3, 6-2 Big Ten) extended Michigan State's home losing streak to four games with a 73-69 victory Tuesday night.

Three times in the second half the Spartans rallied to within three points of the

Robinson Is So-So, Spurs Are Anything But

SAN ANTONIO — New Jersey Nets center David Robinson has become quite an admirer of the San Antonio Spurs.

After watching the Spurs coast to a 111-93 victory over the Nets on Tuesday night, Bowie offered some lofty praise.

"The Spurs are for real," he said. "They are one of the best in the league and have a right to think about a championship. They have no deficiencies."

Bowie was particularly impressed because the Spurs won so easily without center David Robinson having an overwhelming game. Robinson finished with just 17

points, missing 6 of 11 shots from the field. Winners of 12 of their last 13, the Spurs were led by Dale Ellis, who scored 24 points on 11-of-15 shooting. Sean Elliott and J.R. Reid each scored 16 while Avery Johnson had 15 assists.

The Nets were led by Derrick Coleman's 22 points and 12 rebounds. Chris Morris had 20 points and 10 rebounds and Kenny Anderson added 19 points and 10 assists.

Magic 110, Lakers 97: Shaquille O'Neal had 31 points on 13-for-17 shooting and 14 rebounds in Orlando's victory over the Lakers in Los Angeles.

Nick Anderson had 23 points and 12 rebounds and Scott Skiles 20 points for the Magic, who took the lead for good in the

Schott Case Seen Continuing After a Baseball Suspension

By Mark Maske Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — Cincinnati Reds owner Marge Schott was expected to be suspended for a year by baseball's ruling Executive Council for her alleged and admitted racist remarks and ethnic slurs, but that is not likely to be the end of a process that began nearly three months ago after accusations against Schott first became public.

Her attorney, Robert Bennett, has hinted strongly that any severe sanctions against Schott — including "any restriction of management authority or ownership rights" — would result in a legal challenge.

The Major League Agreement, which is signed by all owners, forbids such lawsuits. But the game's decision-makers apparently were braced for one, provided that a suspension is announced after Wednesday's meeting, as published reports have indicated.

[Lawyers baseball's Executive Council continued to meet after owners departed late Wednesday, apparently to finalize wording of an agreement, The Associated Press reported.]

"I expect her to be suspended, and I expect her to sue," one owner said Tuesday, speaking on the condition that he not be identified. "Her attorney has indicated that she would sue, and I don't see any reason why she wouldn't follow through."

Bennett was not available to comment, and Schott declined to comment through a spokesperson.

The Executive Council, which has been running baseball since Fay Vincent was forced out as commissioner in September, had appointed a four-person committee to investigate the Schott matter.

The controversy arose last November with the release of depositions by a former Reds employee who accused Schott of calling former Reds players Eric Davis and Dave Parker "million-dollar niggers."

Schott has denied making those remarks but has admitted occasionally using the word "nigger," although she contended that she used it "kiddingly."

Baseball officials said a decision about whether or how to discipline Schott hadn't been taken before Wednesday's meeting. But a pair of reports have quoted unidentified owners as saying that there are enough votes to ensure Schott will be suspended, although there apparently are some dissenting opinions within the Executive Council.

Bennett has argued that the Executive Council has no authority to discipline Schott for what she's said in private conversations.

Such remarks, he contends, are protected by free-speech rights. Bennett also has argued that Schott should be permitted a formal hearing, in which her accusers could be questioned, before any severe sanctions were imposed.

Schott likely will be barred from involvement in the day-to-day operations of the Reds for a year, and she probably will be prohibited access to the Reds' clubhouse, offices and executive boxes.

Suspended owners typically have been allowed to participate in major financial decisions affecting their teams, but this provision does not include player transactions.

Baseball officials say the Executive Council — with its power to act in the "best interests" of the game in the absence of a commissioner — also can fine Schott up to \$250,000. Indications are that any fine would subtract the \$100,000 she's already donated to a predominantly black high school in Cincinnati to establish a scholarship fund.

Schott might be temporarily exiting the game just as another banned owner, George Steinbrenner, is returning.

Steinbrenner is set to return to the helm of the New York Yankees next month after agreeing with Vincent in 1990 to be placed on the permanently ineligible list for his dealings with gambler Howard Spira. Steinbrenner also was suspended for five years in the mid-1970s by former commissioner Bowie Kuhn for making illegal contributions to Richard Nixon's presidential campaign, then obstructing investigators.

He was reinstated to baseball nine months early that time.

Atlanta Sees '96 Costs Growing To Olympic-Size Proportions

By Jerry Schwartz New York Times Staff

ATLANTA — Admitting that expenses will be higher than originally forecast, organizers of Atlanta's 1996 Olympic Games said a new projection shows a nearly break-even budget instead of the large surplus that had been predicted.

After a meeting Tuesday of the board of directors of the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games, A. D. Frazier, the chief operating officer, said a revised budget showed expenses would be about 8 percent higher than the budget drawn up just last year.

It will cost Atlanta almost \$1.473 billion to stage the 1996 Games, about \$109 million more than the committee had thought it would cost last year.

The Atlanta organizers also projected an increase in the already rife revenue projections. The committee believes it can raise \$1.589 million, an increase of \$73 million over last year's forecast.

But he conceded that his unit has commitments to date of only \$266 million of that — primarily in the form of European broadcast rights of \$160 million, plus several corporate sponsorships.

Atlanta organizers have said they expect an American broadcaster to pay as much as \$600 million for the rights to the 1996 Games, but several media analysts have said they doubt the bid will go that high. Broadcast rights for the Barcelona Games went for about \$450 million.

Based on the revenue and expense projections, there would be an extra \$116 million in cash. But Frazier said that was not likely to be the final figure.

"We believe it is prudent to take \$100-million of that number and consider it an allocated contingency to anticipate changes in circumstances and direction," he said. "That leaves out cash flow positive of approximately \$16 million."

Frazier said several factors had contributed to increased costs. The site originally projected for two motor sports — team handball and badminton — will not be available, forcing the committee to find new sites for those sports.

At the same time, he said, the committee has decided after watching the use of computers and other sophisticated technology at last year's Barcelona Olympic Games that it will need to spend more on technology.

Barcelona will need another 15 years to pay off its Olympic debt, Agence France Presse reported from the city.

The city struck a new deal with the Spanish government on Wednesday, rescheduling repayments until 2007 or 2008.

Barcelona was left owing 271 billion pesetas (\$2.3 billion) after last summer's Games, with 35,800 million pesetas to interest payments alone to be met this year.

Mayor Pasqual Maragall said the agreement would not mean city residents would have to pay more.

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SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

Table with columns for Eastern Conference, Central Division, Western Conference, and Pacific Division. Lists teams and their records.

Major College Scores

Table listing scores for various college sports including basketball, football, and soccer.

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Table listing results for various sports including basketball, football, and soccer.

BASEBALL

Table listing results for various baseball games.

HOCKEY

Table listing results for various hockey games.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

Table listing services for escorts and guides in various cities.

Herald Tribune advertisement for 'Living in the U.S.' featuring a 'Now Printed in New York' headline and contact information for subscriptions.



ART BUCHWALD

Fire Away, Virginia

WASHINGTON — Governor Douglas Wilder of Virginia has gone out of his mind. He is trying to restrict the number of guns any individual can buy in his state to one a month.

He claims that he needs the law because Virginia is getting a bad reputation for selling guns to the wrong people in states up and down the Atlantic seaboard. In the last 18 months, 40 percent of all illegal guns seized by police in New York City had been purchased in Virginia.



Buchwald

Wilder's proposal has caused an outcry not only from honest citizens but from the National Rifle Association as well.

"Nobody can exist on one gun a month," said Charlie Mobley, owner of Dankin' Fried Bullets, a string of drive-in gun stores throughout the state.

"I guess that Wilder was just trying to find a compromise between sanity and insanity."

I could see Mobley was mad by the way his trigger finger kept twitching.

"Where does Wilder get off saying that someone can have only 12 guns a year? All Americans have their own needs when it comes to a

firepiece. For example, high school kids need more lead than senior citizens. The students are young and frisky and they're always getting into arguments. You can't say that their gun purchases should be limited.

"Street gang members would be at a terrible disadvantage if Virginia passed the Wilder measure. They could never walk the streets if they were restricted to one gun a month."

"The work of automobile hijackers, Mafia enforcers and muggers would be severely handicapped if you start rationing the tools they need to do the job."

"Do you have a problem with Wilder's proposal for a three-day delay before a person can pick up his weapon?"

"I have a problem with anything that will stop me from selling a gun. If Wilder's crazy idea to limit a person to one gun a month becomes the law, I'll have to start laying off workers and he's going to have to take the blame."

"If I take it that you prefer the present law which says that anyone can get a shopping cart full of semi-automatics if he wants to."

"You have to believe it. Once you limit the purchase of the .45 automatic to one a month, the next thing you know Virginia will want to restrict people to four guns a year. Who is going to tell the victim's family that the reason their kin was shot dead was because he could only buy a revolver quarterly?"

"I'm sure that you have the votes to beat Wilder."

"Of course we do. We not only have the votes, we have the weaponry. Wilder wants to set up a computer system to track down the criminal element and also register the guns purchased under the new law. Do you know what this means?"

"No, I don't."

"It means that he's driving the tourist industry out of Virginia. People only come to Virginia to buy weapons that they can't get at home. Guns are to Virginia what maple syrup is to Vermont."

"There goes the semiautomatic apple blossom festival."

"You couldn't care less. All he is doing is sucking up to the yellowbellies who don't want to be shot accidentally."



Shoukichi Kina (center), the man from Okinawa who has been called East Asia's most charismatic singer, is once again packing them in in Japan.

Shoukichi Kina, Japan's Golden Oldie

By David Tracey

TOKYO — The last time Shoukichi Kina tried performing with an orchestra it didn't work. Okinawa's top star, known for the musical abandon of his shows, sped up in the middle of the song, unwittingly turning the proper ensemble into improvisers.

Ten years later, the memory must still nag. Kina, scheduled to contribute an orchestra-backed song to a charity concert at a swank Tokyo hall, is nervous. The number he's about to sing is playing through his Walkman headphones backstage, but he can't concentrate. He stops listening to greet a famous pop singer, then to worry a crank in his neck. Finally he gives up and shuts the recorder off.

Surely he knows the song by now. Since he wrote the pretty ballad "Hana (A Flower in Every Heart)" in 1980, it has gone on to sweep Japan — a complete CD of "Hana" versions was released last year — and is now ready for the rest of the world. Volume II of "Hana," all foreign versions, will include three from Thailand, where the song is considered a standard, and a spunky Malagasy cut from the Madagascar band Tarika Sammy.

But sure enough when the big moment comes he messes it up, false-starting the second verse while the cellos are still working the chorus. He grins sheepishly, pretends to strum the superfluous guitar at his waist, then makes up for it by belting out the rest of the vocals with raw passion.

The performance was typical Kina, succeeding in spite of himself. The man whom the music critic Takeshi Ito calls "the most charismatic singer in East Asia" has none of the polish Tokyo crowds are used to. He'll start an audience in a clap-along, then confound it by shifting the beat. Or after a concert's first hot number, when fans are just starting to imitate the happy, arm-flinging Okinawan

style of folk dancing, he'll sit them back down with a rambling talk on the purity of ancient Asian civilization. Somehow though, by the encore, the stage will be packed with delirious fans dancing along with Kina, who's having the most fun of all.

"That's my purpose in playing music, to enjoy myself," he said. "If I can be happy, I can help other people be happy too. And if I know the music eases even a little of their suffering, that makes me all the happier."

After 15 years of moderate commercial success in Japan, Kina is enjoying a surge among fans eager for something new, even if it comes from their own backyard. "Japanese people are changing," said his record producer, Shin Miyoshi. "We used to think anything Asian was old-fashioned. Now instead of just listening to Western rock we're discovering our own culture. At Kina's last Tokyo and Osaka concerts we did a survey. The average age was 21, and 90 percent of them were seeing him for the first time."

Some of the attraction lies in how he and his band, The Champloose (named after an Okinawan dish), can sound familiar and weird at the same time. For a traditional ballad he may bring out his father, Shoji, who is famous in Okinawa for singing and playing the sanshin, a three-stringed instrument made partly from snakeskin. That may be followed by a jam that confuses everybody until it merges into something approaching reggae. The exotic appeal is helped by the fact that the Okinawan dialect is largely unintelligible to others in Japan. The band also tends to dress like extras from an episode of "Star Trek."

Kina's new popularity has spurred the careers of several traditional Okinawan groups, but few give him credit. Musical rivalries stretch generations in Okinawa, where

Kina is still criticized for destroying a rich legacy with electric guitars. "I just like to put things together," he said. "Rock, reggae, jazz, whatever. But it's still Okinawan because that's where I come from. It's my blood."

If Kina is still controversial at 42, it doesn't seem to bother him, perhaps because he's used to it. In Okinawa in the 1960s, he earned a reputation as a street tough, the dressing like a dandy, gambling and mingling with the wrong people. While he was in jail on a drug charge, his song "Hai Sai, Ojisan (Hey, Man)" went to No. 1 — "just like in 'The Harder They Come,'" said a proud Miyoshi of the film classic about a Jamaican tough.

"Hai Sai, Ojisan" is still the biggest hit to come out of Okinawa, and will be included on a Shoukichi Kina and The Champloose compilation due in March from David Byrne's Luka Bop label. The song's bounce beat, driving sanshin and stratospheric backing chorus make it a crowd-pleaser.

In earlier days, trouble followed Kina, particularly when it came to the business side of music. Breaking with his record company became a habit with each new album. The bottom came in 1982, when he became fed up with all of it and went on a trip that lasted seven years, traveling throughout Japan, India, the Philippines and the United States. He met with ecological groups, people helping the homeless, religious seekers. And what did he learn?

"Okinawa is a tiny part of the planet. But we have a message that could reach people's hearts. Friends are all there is. Love and peace are great, but they come next. First is your friends." Later he amended it: "Right now music is my best friend."

David Tracey is a free-lance writer living in Japan.

PEOPLE

Washington Chic  
Ford's Theatre Bash

"For more than a century, this theater was dark and still as if in mourning," James Earl Jones said as he stood on the stage below the flag-draped box where President Abraham Lincoln was shot. Ford's Theatre in Washington closed after Lincoln was killed there in 1865 and didn't open again until 1968. Jones and Ken Burns, who created the PBS television series "The Civil War," were among those who celebrated the 25th anniversary this week of the building's reopening as an active theater. Burns said he had never set foot in Ford's before he searched and filmed his series. Others participating were the actor James Whitmore and the gospel singer Tina Turner.

The Sun tabloid is unrepentant for printing Queen Elizabeth's Christmas speech two days early and says it will contest any legal action. "We don't consider we did anything wrong," it said in an editorial. "It was a good old-fashioned journalistic scoop, nothing more. No bugging, no stealing, no skullduggery." The Daily Telegraph said of the queen's threat to sue: "Having stood passive through a procession of indignities that have severely damaged the monarchy in recent years, she has had enough."

Stranger than fiction: A Paris court has fined Marguerite Duras 6,000 francs (\$1,090) and ordered her to pay 5,000 francs in damages for having been "deliberately and repeatedly insulting" to the far-right National Front in a magazine interview last year, legal sources said.

Harry Connick Jr. sounded a contrite note after a judge dismissed a gun-possession charge against him. "I made a terrible mistake," the singer said. Connick was arrested at Kennedy Airport on Dec. 27 after telling authorities he had an unloaded .9mm pistol in his luggage. He recently recorded a public-service announcement, at his own expense, urging people to obey New York's tough gun-control law.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED  
Appears on Pages 4 & 7.

Collector's Item:  
Well-Aged Cheese

The Associated Press

LONDON — A collector paid £1,058 (\$1,525) on Wednesday to acquire an ounce of "horrible" 200-year-old Tibetan cheese.

"I have had a quick snuff of it, and I wouldn't be surprised if it is even older than 200 years," said Simon Perry, host of a children's TV show, who will add it to his collection of several thousand cheeses kept in the cellar of his house.

To get the cheese, he had to buy an assortment of Tibetan objects, including a prayer wheel, a woven girdle, brass belt and a Tibetan-English dictionary.

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, including cities like London, Paris, Rome, and Athens.

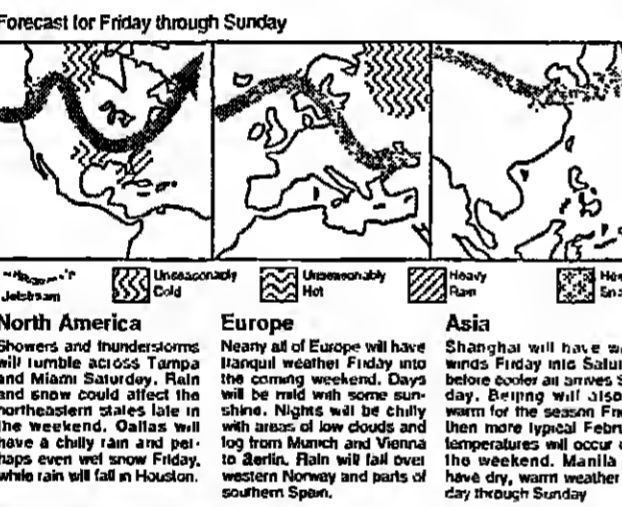


Table with weather forecasts for Asia, including cities like Bangkok, Hong Kong, and Tokyo.

Table with weather forecasts for North America, including cities like New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago.

Table with weather forecasts for Latin America, including cities like Mexico City, Lima, and Santiago.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to a puzzle from Feb. 3.

BOOKS

RECKONING: Drugs, the Cities and the American Future. By Elliott Currie. 405 pages. \$25. Hill & Wang.

THE MAKING OF A DRUG-FREE AMERICA: Programs That Work. By Mathea Falco. 255 pages. Times Books. \$22.

Obviously, answers cannot be found in "lock 'em up and throw away the key" oversimplifications, or in slogans like "Just Say No."

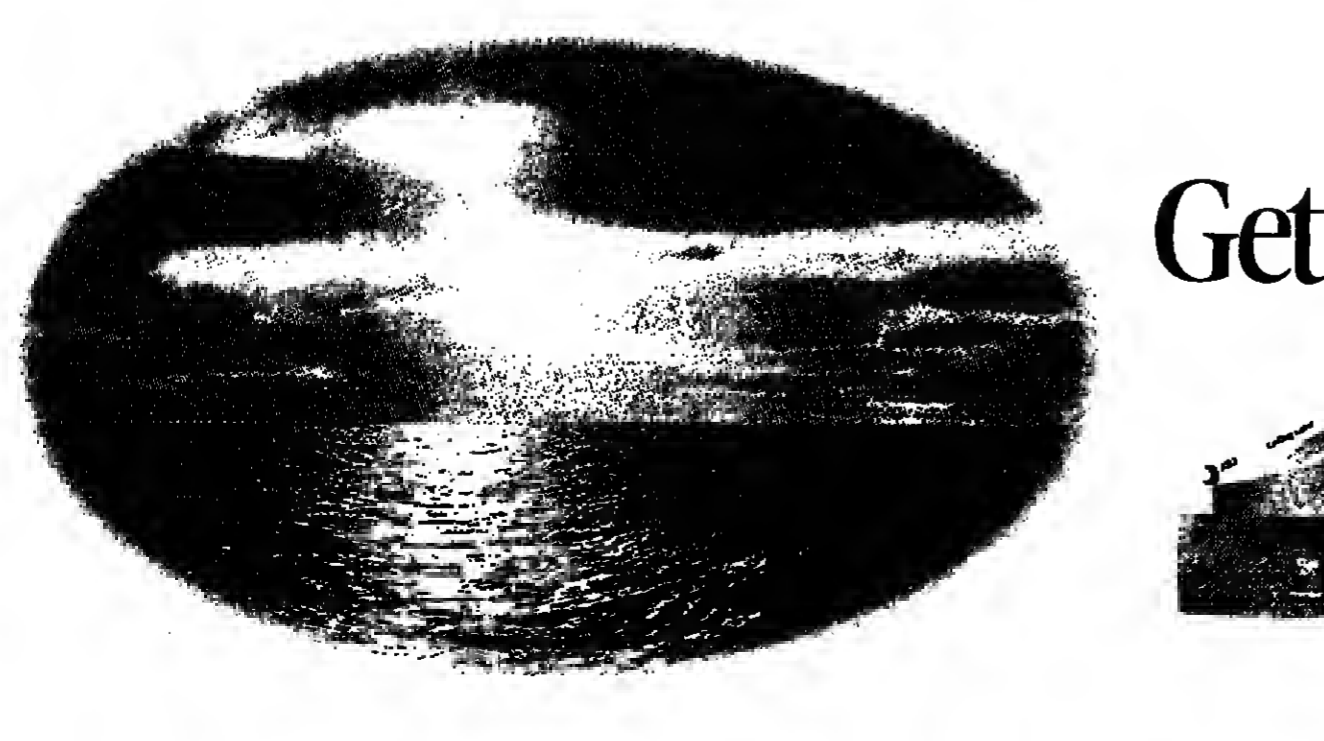
scourge place greater emphasis on private and community efforts, especially through education. She holds that school prevention programs can reduce the likelihood of children's using drugs; that neighborhoods and local police officers, working together, can drive dealers off the streets; that businesses can create programs to reduce drug use among employees. In her opinion, business and civic leaders can forge anti-drug coalitions to transform communities.

link inner-city students with good jobs that will take them off the drug-infested streets. He thinks that raising minimum wages would help working teenagers and working women to rebuild family life.

By Alan Truscott  
THE first major tournament of 1993 for enthusiasts in the New York metropolitan area began January 13th at the Rye Town Hilton in Port Chester, New York. It was the Tri-State Regional.

could fail by a trick, as it did in the replay, and East's decision to double guarantee a plus score. Then it was a matter of doing as well as possible against five clubs doubled.

BRIDGE section containing a hand diagram and analysis of a game between East and West.



Get your point across in no time.

AT&T USA Direct Service advertisement listing international access numbers for various countries like Australia, Canada, France, Germany, etc.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "The Global Newspaper" and "For Japan Export Success And No Way To Fight It".